THE DEAF AMERICAN

President -- Director -- Producer

NAD BENEFITS FROM PLAY AT HUGHES MEMORIAL THEATRE

Pettingill -- Sonnenstrahl -- Harbin

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

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The Editor's Page

Winning a Battle, Losing a War?

Total communication and new respect for manual communication in its revised forms are landmarks of the past few years. The tide of battle has indeed turned for the deaf—and the education of the deaf in particular.

It is, however, possible that we are winning a battle—that of a philosophy of communication that is logical—while not being too alert to the outcome of the war itself. In short, movements in various states aimed at the abolition of residential schools for the deaf as "institutions" are cropping up.

"The little red schoolhouse" danger is threatening us anew—localized educational programs to serve small numbers of deaf children of all ages. If arguments about methodology can be disregarded, the emphasis is on keeping children at home and "integrating" them insofar as possible with their hearing peers in as many settings as may prove workable.

This trend is not confined to the hearing impaired. Other types of handicapped children are being considered for localized programs. Even mentally ill adults are being included—for community programs rather than regional or state hospitals having residential care.

The deaf have no reason to become complacent. Winning a battle on one front does not mean victory. The war will continue on other fronts. The war is never over.

The Real Dr. Bell

Over the years, we have read with interest various accounts of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell's "feud" with Dr. Edward Miner Gallaudet and the final breach over methodology. An item in this month's "Humor Among the Deaf"—a remembrance of Bell's visits to Gallaudet College—adds to the intrigue.

Dr. Bell seems to have been a lonely man in a way. He really liked the deaf and enjoyed their company. He was fluent in manual communication and was aware of its effectiveness.

Apparently Dr. Bell was caught in a web—he had to stand on a principle—that of "oralism"—due to a chain of circumstances. And, after his death, proponents of "pure oralism" were quick to elevate him as their "patron saint."

The real Dr. Bell? Who can prove conclusively anything one way or the other? It is easy to quote him out of context to "prove" a point. Too bad most—if not all—of the oldtimers have departed the scene and are unable to furnish personal assessments.

The Squeeze Is On

At this writing, another Vocational Rehabilitation Act has been passed by the Congress and vetoed by President Nixon. The Senate has upheld his veto. An administration-sponsored bill is likely to be submitted. Nobody seems to know what it will contain in the way of programs for the deaf.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare faces both a general cutback and a reorganization of offices and agencies. Again, the picture is clouded.

Revenue sharing is the prime proposal of the present administration, with plans being made for funding of educational (and perhaps other) programs for the handicapped at the state level.

Postsecondary programs, grant projects and everything else are up for searching reappraisals. Nobody can plan ahead—at least not very far.

The Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf is more or less on its own insofar as Federal funding is concerned. The Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf will have to depend on its own dues and financial support in the future. The National Association of the Deaf's Communicative Skills Program may face a phase out after one more year—unless another Federal agency turns up as a sponsor.

The squeeze is on. Countless programs are being cut back or eliminated. New proposals will face analysis of great proportions. The deaf have much at stake, but we have a strong feeling that worthwhile programs will survive, come what may.

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CONTENTS

The Editor's Page 2
Hughes Memorial Theatre's NAD Benefit 3
The DA Interview: Jane Norman Wilk 5
From a Parent's Point of View 8
Children's Stories in Signed English 9
Little Paper Family 11
A Drama of Unfulfilled Dreams 13
NAD Section 17
Lawrence Newman: A Total Communication Family 21
Interprenews 23
Humor Among the Deaf 25
Parliamentary Procedure 27
Stamping Along with Deafness 28
Foreign News 33
Front Row Center 33

An Enchanting Evening On Deafness . . .

The Hughes Memorial Theatre's NAD Benefit Performance

By GERALD DECOURSEY, Chairman, NAD Public Relations Committee

SCENES FROM 'CEREMONIES IN DARK OLD MEN'—Left: Benjamin Benson as Theo Parker, Ernest Hairston as Mr. Russell Parker and Shirley Allen as Adele Parker. Right: Hairston (left) and Benson in a barber shop scene.

Thursday, February 22, 1973, was an enchanting evening which will long linger in the memories of those many people who attended the Hughes Memorial Theatre's benefit performance of Lonne Elder's electrifying and very powerful drama, "Ceremonies In Dark Old Men," at Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C.

There has always been a certain special magic about the theater; a fascinating experience which, at one and the same time, enriches, enlightens and ennobles. But there was an extraordinarily special magic about this particular theatrical event because it marked history's first all-Black deaf production.

Additionally, this benefit performance provided an opportunity for people from all walks of life, from all over the nation, to substantially reduce the mortgage on the National Association of the Deaf's Home Office building, the Halex House. Donations from organizations of the deaf, individuals and embassies of foreign nations enabled many Gallaudet College students to proudly attend the performance as representatives of those who could not do so personally.

As a means of financially aiding the NAD and, indirectly, its information-dissemination based goals of heightening the aspirations of the deaf and improving their educational, occupational and social opportunities—the choice of "Ceremonies In Dark Old Men" was an exquisitely appropriate one into which an all-Black, all-deaf cast blended perfectly.

The already tremendous emotional impact of the play which depicts the hopes, schemes and ultimate disillusionment of a Black family existing in an unjust society's world of shuddering economic and educational deprivation, discrimination, poverty and paternalism, was doubly reinforced with thundering clarity when one notes that many eminent psychologists and sociologists such as Dr. McCay Vernon have drawn extensive parallels between the plight of Blacks and that of the deaf. Coincidentally, this was emphasized by the attendance at the play by the ambassadors and/or representatives from the embassies of the African nations of Sierra Leone, Ghana and Uganda.

The versatile acting and dancing talents of Ernest Hairston in the lead role of Mr. Parker were superb. Commendable also were the strong performances elicited from Shirley Allen, Linwood Smith, Ben Benson, Wade Terry, Willis Jenkins and the captivating Annie Mae Jennings.

The set, designed by Lois Hoover, reflected enormous dedication and professional skill; as did the lighting arrangements by Jack Harlowe.

Everyone associated with the play echoed the sentiments expressed by Dr. and Mrs. Edward C. Merrill in a letter to Director Debbie Sonnenstrahl:

> "We enjoyed "Ceremonies in Dark Old Men" tremendously. We are amazed that you could take a group of relatively inexperienced people and shape them into a very fine production such as we saw. The casting was exceptionally good, for the actors seemed to be living their respective roles. They also rose to the strong dramatic impact of the occasion."

Enthusiastically applauded too, were the words of Education Officer Mr. Quartey, of the Embassy of Ghana when

Left to right: Willis Jenkins as Blue Haven, Ernest Hairston as Mr. Russell Parker and Benjamin Benson as Theo Parker.

he spoke at the champagne reception which followed the play. He told of the clearer insight and understanding of the deaf and deafness he had acquired from having learned for the first time that, despite their hearing loss, deaf people are able to communicate clearly and fluently in the language of signs. And of the implications this new knowledge held for the education of the deaf in his native land.

It is hoped the Hughes Memorial Theatre will host another benefit play for the NAD in the future. Other groups of deaf actors are encouraged to follow the fine example of the Hughes Company. Advice and assistance in planning such activities is available by writing:

Mr. Gerald DeCoursey
Chairman, NAD Public Relations Committee
Gallaudet College
Kendall Green
Washington, D.C. 20002

The following is a list of all the people who contributed to the financial as well as the artistic success of February 22, 1973.

Ambassador and Mrs. James C. H. Shen—China
Ambassador and Mrs. Harry Reginald Amonoo—Ghana
Ambassador and Mrs. Rolf Pauls—Germany
Ambassador and Mrs. Philip Palmer—Sierra Leone
Ambassador and Mrs. Mustapha Ramathan—Uganda

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Arizona Association of the Deaf
Arkansas Association of the Deaf
Capital District Civic Association of the Deaf, Albany, New York
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Ray Harris

Halex House To Be Dedicated May 19

Their 90-year dream of having a home of their own has, at last, become a reality for the members of the National Association of the Deaf. Dedication of this new home, a $640,000 building, known as Halex House, will take place on Saturday, May 19, 1973, beginning at 11:00 a.m. in the Halex House, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland.

The dedication program will include remarks by a state association president and persons representing government and higher education of the deaf. Plaques recognizing donors to the building fund will be unveiled and ceremonial key will be presented by the former owner. NAD President Don G. Pettingill will respond to the challenges facing the Association in its new home in the coming years. A buffet style lunch will follow the program.

The purchase of this building is being made possible with funds the Association has saved over the years, with loans and through the generosity of hundreds of donors. The three-story brick structure is eight years old and has 22,000 square feet of space and an adjoining parking lot. It is located near the heart of downtown Silver Spring.

Invitations will be mailed out to all members of the Order of the Georges and to others; however, the NAD Executive Board want it to be known that all interested persons are invited to attend the program. Those persons who plan to attend are asked to notify the Home Office staff (NAD, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver, Spring. Md. 20910) of their intention so that arrangements can be made to accommodate all.

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Lois H. Zerwick

By Frank Bowe

Jane Norman Wilk: Deaf Telecaster

Jane Norman Wilk grew up in an all-deaf Virginia family. She attended a local public school from which she later transferred to the Virginia School for the Deaf. She received her B.A. from Gallaudet College and her M.A. in Education Theater from New York University. While still a student at NYU, Jane joined the National Theatre of the Deaf. Following a two-year stint with NTD, she joined Peter Wechsberg, another Gallaudet alumnus, in creating Visual Communication Arts, a non-profit corporation which produces "Newsign-Four" in cooperation with KRON-TV in San Francisco.

I met Jane at the 1972 NAD convention in Miami Beach. I began the interview by asking about the green lunch box she had mentioned when we first met.

* * *

BOWE: Ms. Wilk, tell me about your green lunch box. What delicacies did you carry in it?

WILK: My green lunch box . . . I used it to carry my book . . . the book I was reading at the moment . . . that was when I was going to public school and didn't understand what was going on in class and spent all of my classroom time reading books . . . whenever I was finished with a book all I had to do was to raise my hand and the teacher, thinking I wanted to go to the girls room, would nod her head and I'd go out carrying my lunch box with the old book in it. After a decent period I would return with another new book and begin the cycle again. I had better rapport with my book and the guy in the little grocery store. The grocery store was where I always had my lunch . . . lunch was right after breakfast . . . while walking to school I would stop to see MAN, that was what I called him, and he would watch me wolf down my lunch and then hide the book in the green lunch box . . . I read because I couldn't understand hearing people and was bored as hell in school.

BOWE: How was the school for the deaf different for you?

WILK: School for the deaf was incredibly different for me but fortunately when I entered the school for the deaf I had long become immune to education. Actually, Frank, I really believe my life began from the moment I climbed those white steps leading into the Virginia School for the Deaf's main building . . . it was like someone handed me a better light bulb with more wattage . . . I could see and understand what was going on around me . . . but when graduation came the bulb had long ago been burned out. The ridiculous and terribly confining school rules and philosophy turned me off . . . we, the students, were being conditioned through one mold . . . if you were just a bit different or didn't quite fit into the mold . . . God help you. No opinions from you were encouraged . . . you could not even defend yourself against the supervisors or teachers . . . silence was expected from you . . . total silence . . . I was most bitter with the school's policy of separating blood relatives . . . seeing my sister or even talking with her was forbidden . . . I was punished many times for seeing her. Classroom periods were still boring and I would often resort to the old trick of raising my hand but this time when the teacher nodded her head, I would run to the city library . . . we were not allowed to go to the city library . . . later that changed . . . I'd pick up the books and return to class . . . the teacher none the wiser.

BOWE: Seems a strange beginning for an actress. How did you and Frederica become interested in the theater?

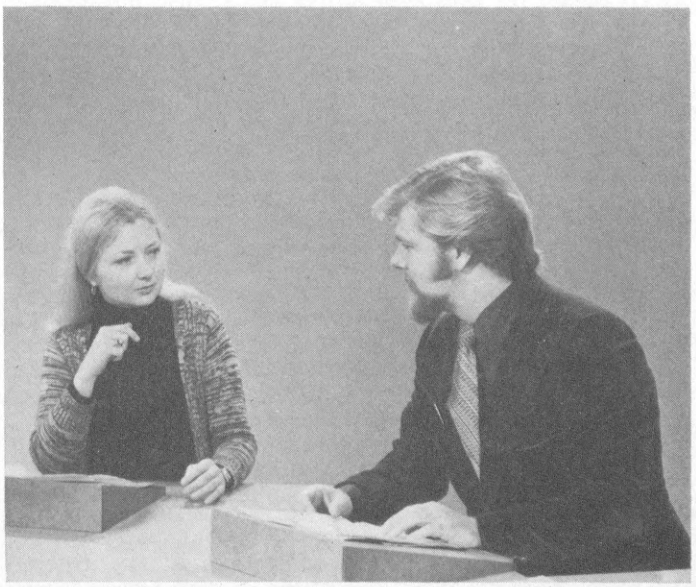
WILK: Freddie and I had a very close childhood . . . we spent many hours together walking, bike-riding and going to the library which was at the far end of town. We read a lot, explored the town a great deal . . . always we were outside . . . we'd sit for hours on a street curb observing people . . . making fun of them or just simply projecting empathy . . . Mom always told us stories . . . she's a fantastic storyteller . . . used to fascinate us with stories of her childhood, Dad's childhood, how they met, their courtship . . . stories she read . . . movies she saw . . . dramatic situations . . .love of people and how they react to different situations . . . she was always very dramatic, with effective pauses, and would keep us in suspense . . . I believe it was only natural that Freddie and I turned to theater . . . it was a natural evolution for both of us.

BOWE: Your interest led you to NYU. Tell me about those days.

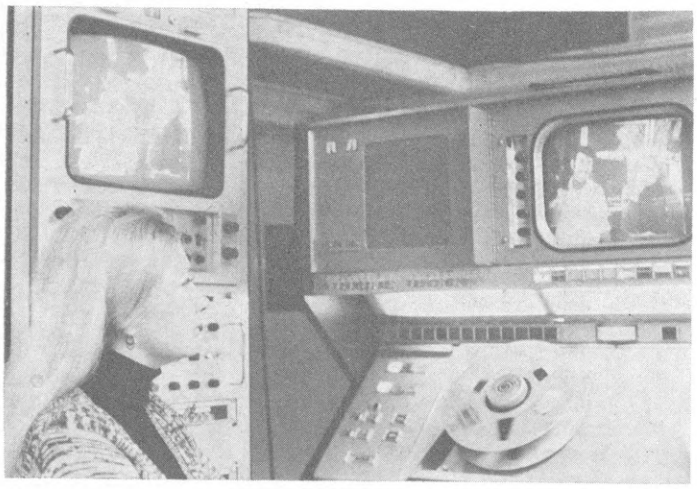
WILK: Oh, God, where do I begin? Guess I'll begin with Peter Wechsberg. Peter was in a play that I was assisting . . . assistant director to the assistant director . . . we met and worked together through a couple of plays . . . at that time I was flunking French regularly and was acquiring a reputation as being a ding bat in French . . . Peter was flunking English . . . somehow we learned of each other's problem and decided to tutor each other . . . we did and passed the hurdle . . . during the "vice versa teaching" Peter and I discovered we had the same kind of drive and hopes and that we were both bitter about the way things were for our people. After many bottles of bourbon, we decided to try to see what we could do. The only way we wanted to go was towards NTD . . . but we were not ready to go yet . . . Peter had to graduate . . . I graduated a year before . . . decided then I would do the next best thing and that was to go to New York City . . . eventually I found myself in NYC with very little money and spent it all at the Hilton the first night at NYC . . . next day I decided I would walk to NYU . . . then I gathered up all my guts and enrolled. Spent the next two years studying for my master's in Educational Theater and lived in a settlement house with seven girls, three boys, two turtles (Theodore and No Name), a female cat named Sam and a lovely avocado tree plus about 50,000 cockroaches . . . all these people were hearing and for the first time in my life I was totally thrust into a hearing environment.

BOWE: What was that like?

WILK: During those two years I realized that hearing people were just as human as myself and my family and that there was actually no Grand Canyon between us . . . slowly we all became friends and little by little they learned to sign and by the end of two years I had gotten up on my soap box enough and they knew deafness as much as I did . . . they were people from all over the country . . . young people . . . very open to life . . . I learned much from them and we are all still in touch . . . each one has a sign name



Jane Wilk and Peter Wechsberg discuss a news story prior to going on the air.



Jane Wilk monitors a playback of a newscast of KRON-TV in San Francisco.

. . . those years were really difficult for me as I was going full speed and found communication a tough barrier and would become disillusioned time and time again . . . NYU was strange . . . the professors were all different . . . some would consider me a block around their necks, while others would provide me with their lecture notes . . . others with additional reading . . . some provided absolutely nothing . . . it was then that I realized what it was like to be deaf among thousands of hearing people . . . I was again in the same surroundings I was once in when I was a little girl . . . but this time I was determined to swing it . . . I realized now that what I learned came from myself and what I did . . . worked in the theater scenery shop . . . did all kinds of things . . . studied and worked and finally the day came . . . I would direct hearing people in several plays.

BOWE: So NTD beckoned?

WILK: While I was on my bicycle in NYC bicycling around and doing all these things . . . Peter was studying at Gallaudet and summer came . . . we had previously attended NTD's Summer School Program and that summer we went again . . . NTD asked us to join the company at the end of the summer school . . . Peter, Freddie and I, along with Pat Graybill, all went in together . . . so that was the beginning of another way of life . . . the year Peter and I joined we were still students . . . I in my last year at NYU and Peter in his last semester at Gallaudet . . . Incidentally, Peter was the first student to receive his degree in drama . . . so the first year of NTD was pretty hectic and exciting . . . in between tours there was school and teaching . . . NTD opened my eyes even further and I found myself thinking . . . to make things better for the deaf . . . we the deaf would have to speak up and do it ourselves . . . hearing people could and have greatly helped us in the past but they could not change the image of deafness . . . when we were on the road performing we would often have workshops with hearing people and they would ask the most unbelievable questions . . . I should give you an example . . . oh yes, last week Peter and I were sitting at the counter in Zim's . . . that's the coffee shop across the street from KRON-TV 4 . . . that morning Peter and I were having our daily argument . . . the guy next to me . . . after being jabbed in the ribs a couple of times, took out a pen and wrote on the napkin . . . "Can you read?" . . . You must understand Frank, he was being most sincere and smiling and I supposed also fascinated with out flying arms and rubber faces. I wrote back on the napkin . . . "No, but I can write." He read the napkin and shook his head slowly and I swear I saw a tear in his eye . . . He didn't realize that I would have to know how to read in order to answer his question . . . he was so conditioned to the fact that deaf and dumb people are actually dumb . . . Needless to say, Peter and I fell off the stools laughing . . . that ended this argument . . . seriously, when Peter and I were with NTD we saw that this had to change and that we could not stay in NTD . . . NTD had served its purpose and we had to get out and see if we could do what we had to do.

BOWE: So what happened?

WILK: Peter applied to a professional film-making school and I began studying television . . . my studying TV was arranged by David Hays, managing director of NTD, and George White of the O'Neill Theater Center . . . Peter and I were aware at that time that we would have to try to find a medium through which people, all over the country, could be reached . . . while on the road one day, we noticed all those TV antennas on houses everywhere we went and then it zoomed in on us that television and film was the medium and the most powerful medium through which we could try to change or improve the image of deafness . . . NTD was doing this, and this was good . . . we wanted to try other areas . . . so Peter went to CinemaLab in San Francisco . . . and at the end of the year he won the Most Outstanding Filmmaker Award . . . meanwhile I stayed with the Company and was waiting for Peter to call me as agreed . . . he and I had agreed that he would call me when he felt he had something going . . . so six months or so after he left . . . I was performing in New Jersey and Guy, our stage manager, got a call from Peter . . . "Peter says for you to go to S.F. now, will you go?" "Sure," I said . . . back on stage . . . I thought to myself . . . "Gee, I forgot to ask Peter why" . . . so I went to S.F. with a little suitcase thinking I would return after several days . . . I never returned . . . my years with NTD were wonderful and warm . . . it was being with these wonderful people that I learned so much . . . David Hays, a most remarkable man, was very kind to Peter and me . . . we were impatient and asked all kinds of questions . . . our fellow actors are all our friends . . . Those two years with NTD were a "springboard" for both of us. We learned a lot from this outstanding group of highly dedicated professionals.

BOWE: You followed a dream to San Francisco?

WILK: Well, first . . . Peter chose San Francisco because of CinemaLab and I joined him later because we thought San Francisco would be the perfect city to try to break new ground . . . San Franciscans are extraordinary people . . . they are a special breed in themselves . . . our dream was to have a daily news program for deaf people . . . newscasting done by deaf newscasters using Ameslan . . . the language of the deaf . . . another dream was to produce films . . . providing entertainment for the deaf and hearing . . . another dream was to establish a company that would promote television programming for the deaf, produce films, train actors, serve as a clearinghouse for art works of the deaf . . . basically a company that would work to change or improve the image of deafness and to create job opportunities.

BOWE: It must have been a long, tough haul to get this started.

WILK: It was a long haul all right . . . tough, too . . . we prepared a proposal . . . that took three months and we did this with a very good friend, John Parks . . . we made our pilot tape of a news program in language of signs. Peter and I guarded that tape like a little baby, we were so proud of it . . . then Peter, Kit Corson (our interpreter, narrator and friend) and myself went out to different TV stations . . . playing the role of salesmen . . . trying to sell the idea . . . responses were all different . . . finally KRON-TV was the station that was courageous enough to give us a try . . . we went on the air for 13 weeks as a trial . . . to see how the public would react . . . at the end of 13 weeks we were part of the regular programming schedule at KRON-TV. Incidentally, in November 1972 our NEWSIGN 4 program was one year old. We have been instrumental in helping other areas in developing TV programs for the deaf and we were instrumental in assisting Ireland in establishing a nationwide news program for the deaf . . . the program premiered in January 1973 and is shown daily during prime time. I wonder to myself . . . why is it so easy to do this in a foreign country, but not in America . . . why cannot the same be done here? God knows, the need does exist and the idea of having deaf people serve as newscasters is most important

in changing the image of deafness and in providing pride and identity to the deaf public.

BOWE: Could you sketch a typical day in your working life? What is involved in putting on that five-minute broadcast?

WILK: NEWSIGN FOUR is a daily five-minute newscast that is seen from Monday through Friday locally. Peter and I appear every day with our narrators, Kit Corson and Stephanie Sammaels, both who are expert signers. The narrators follow our signs, keeping pace with us. Before we go on the air we usually meet in the newsroom every morning around 6:45 or so. We compile the special interest news about the deaf or relating to deafness . . . this we get from our TTY machine . . . deaf people call in news or write in news . . . our producer compiles the hard news . . . news about world events, etc. We often help. Then Peter and I proceed to read the script . . . interpret the script and then translate the script into Ameslan. Meanwhile Kit and Stephanie are talking with the producer or director making sure appropriate slides are chosen or they answer phone calls or make calls. Then we all go downstairs to the studio at eight sharp . . . Ted, our floor manager, times us as we go through a dry run . . . makeup . . . and exactly at 8:25 we are on. Afterwards we go back upstairs to the control room, talk with the director or producer about the show . . . technical errors, etc. Now we watch the tape replay of the show . . . Peter and I take notes, discuss our interpretation and translation. That ends the work for the broadcast . . . but our work for the day is just beginning . . . we go into our office and often we have visitors . . . a tour is in order . . . then when we are alone we attack mountains of letters we get every day . . . work on various projects . . . assist people from other cities who want to develop TV programs for the deaf . . . follow through on program ideas . . . go out and cover stories . . . this goes on and on. In my typical day I usually try to divide my time and teach quite a bit . . . at DeYoung Museum and at Ohlone College in Fremont. Our work never ends . . . there is much to do.

BOWE: Who are some of the people involved with VCA and what are their positions?

WILK: Peter Wechsberg is the executive producer . . . Gregg Brooks is the executive coordinator and Frank Paul is the publicity director . . . both are located in Los Angeles and have presented two VCA Art Exhibitions . . . one was at the RID Convention and the other was at the Walt Disney Productions. In addition, they are working on various projects . . . Eric Malzkuhn is the executive secretary. There are only four deaf people on the policy board and we are planning to open for membership soon but first we need more personnel and lack the money to hire them. Many, many deaf people are waiting to join our corporation and we get letters every day asking us when can they join . . . our organization is non-profit and is tax-exempt. We spent hours working with our attorney to make sure that our corporation papers would keep this company under the direction and management of deaf people.

BOWE: What are some of your plans for getting involved in other aspects of programming?

WILK: We just finished preparing a proposal for another documentary . . . this is the one Peter dreamed up . . . he and Kit worked many hours on this . . . it's a documentary on deaf athletes in sports . . . along the theme that it is legend that the football huddle and the baseball umpire's calls evolved through deaf athletes . . . we included tributes to deaf athletes of the past . . . brave athletes like Dummy Taylor, Dummy Hoy and many others. We feel that there is a tremendous need for films of this kind . . . films like this could be used in a deaf studies program . . . studies like the blacks have . . . black studies . . . this provides their people with pride and identity and most of all, black children have heroes to look up to.

This was originally a proposal for KRON but it is more of national interest and the station feels we could go further if we did this in cooperation with an organization or if we could secure financial assistance from the government. We are hoping to produce a series of deaf studies films . . . an interesting one would be on Tilden, the deaf sculptor . . . a beautiful flamboyant character who lived hard and created many beautiful sculptures out of warm bronze and cold marble . . . here in San Francisco may of his sculptures are scattered all over the city . . . people admire them not knowing that Tilden was deaf . . . he even used to teach at the California School for the Deaf in Berkeley . . . there are many outstanding deaf individuals of the past and present . . . Bernard Bragg is one. Lillian Skinner is another. We have many unsung heroes and they should be recognized and made known to deaf children.

Another project involves a national TV broadcast . . . this is my baby . . . we want very much to explore fully the possibilities of having a nationwide news program for the deaf as we know this would be a way of filling a need and this would be an excellent vehicle in improving or changing the image of deafness and on top of this we know that a program of this type could easily lessen discrimination and open up job opportunities for the deaf.

Since we went on the air we have received job offers for deaf people and discrimination has lessened considerably . . . how about a story, Frank?

BOWE: I was about to ask for one.

WILK: There is this deaf woman who lives and works here in San Francisco . . . she worked for about 10 years for the government and had practically no communication with her fellow employes . . . one day she became ill . . . used up all her sick leave and annual leave . . . she recovered and went back to work, worried about losing all her money . . . when she met her boss he handed her her paycheck in full for the entire time she was out . . . puzzled she asked "How come?" . . . the boss explained that all the people in her department had been watching NEWSIGN 4 and realized that they had a deaf person in their department . . . most of all they realized she was just as human as they and they then decided they would pitch in and help out . . . now after 10 years she is teaching them signs. If this and other similar stories can happen in this area . . . think of what could happen nationally.

An incredible number of job offers for deaf people have poured in and we usually refer these offers to the East Bay Counseling and Referral Agency of the Deaf here in the Bay Area.

BOWE: Sounds like the program has really contributed to the lives of deaf people in the Bay Area.

WILK: Definitely, yes . . . there is no doubt that the program has generated much good for the deaf people in the Bay Area. Job opportunities for the deaf have occurred. The response has been fantastic . . . really incredible . . . we have received thousands and thousands of letters . . . petitions supporting us . . . nationwide publicity . . . letters from all kinds of people both hearing and deaf . . . letters all thanking us (Visual Communication Arts, Inc.) for doing the program . . . letters asking for more and more . . . letters asking us to try to do the same nationwide . . . strange people have paid for our meals in restaurants . . . free drinks . . . cops smile . . . but we still get tickets . . . people just warm up to the program . . . children are proud of their deafness . . . the responses have been utterly fantastic, Frank, support is strong and very concrete . . . we are grateful.

Like I said earlier discrimination has really cut down . . . people are much more open to deafness and often when hearing people discover you are deaf they respond much more pleasantly without being patronizing. As for the deaf people . . . they are now much more aware of what is happening in this world . . . concepts such as politicians stealing or doing illegal things are suddenly made clear to deaf people . . . mostly to deaf people who were shrouded in illusions that government people are 100% honest (laugh) . . . events taking place locally such as the Ski Club meeting is broadcast and the deaf attended . . . they get their local event news from us . . . whenever there is something that deaf people need to promote or make known to other deaf

people they contact us and we make it known . . . of course, we do not announce marriages, showers or that kind of thing . . . but we do if it is a super happening. Results of Gallaudet football team are made known on our program . . . NAD news is broadcast . . . deaf people in Bay Area are well informed on what is happening in both the hearing world and in the world of deafness.

BOWE: How can we arrange for training of deaf persons for professional positions in television and films?

WILK: Peter and I spent some time talking with Burt Lancaster . . . he made several constructive suggestions . . . we would have to start with our people and go on from this point . . . we hope to first produce a film with professional people lending us their professional "know-how" . . . and then slowly from this point on we would have these professionals teach deaf individuals the various positions in the media that do not require the use of hearing. We wish to become affiliated with the American Film Institute . . . we have not approached them yet and will do so when the time is right . . . our plan is pretty much the way NTD operates. NTD is with the O'Neill Theater Memorial Center, a highly professional people taught the deaf what they knew. Our hopes for training deaf persons in television and films will depend on getting support, money and experienced professionals. We are starting small and will in the near future be producing a film with a limited number of actors and technical people . . . all with the exception of two or three will be deaf . . . we will distribute the film to schools and organizations of the deaf and hopefully, when money comes in from the film, we can embark on a bigger production. We plan on snowballing . . . growing little by little . . . that takes discipline and determination. We will also be looking to the national, state and local organizations of the deaf to support television and movies made by the deaf, about the deaf. Just look at "Shaft," "Superfly" and the other emerging Black films.

BOWE: You began with a dream. What have you learned along the way that would help younger deaf people?

WILK: If there is anything I can say to deaf kids in America . . . this would be it . . . Don't let anybody tear down your self-image . . . self-image is the way you see yourself or how you think of yourself . . . do not let anyone tear down or destroy whatever you think of yourself . . . our world is small and the number of the deaf are few . . . we are vulnerable to gossip and to tearing each other down . . . Remember, when you tear down your brother, you tear down yourself. We must encourage and motivate other deaf people and help in any way we can. Support your fellow deaf brother and you will see that in the years to come you will be paid back. You are the most important person in the world . . . important enough to help yourself, and important enough to help each other.

BOWE: Thank you, Ms. Wilk.

From A Parent's Point Of View

Mary Jane Rhodes, Conductor

"When God created man, he gave him music as a language different from all other languages." (Kahlil Gibran)

I suppose one of the most saddening facts of deafness, for hearing people, is the knowledge that their deaf friends and relatives cannot share musical experiences. Somehow this loss of sharing never loses its sting. We do learn to communicate thoughts and ideas with deaf people sharing our lives—and this is a beautiful and satisfying reward of friendship—still, there is always that sense of longing to share musical experiences.

Not only is there longing to share the music itself, but also the words to popular songs. I will never forget the experience of seeing Nanette Fabray sign and sing "The Impossible Dream" during the Second COSD Forum in New Orleans four years ago. What a moving experience to know that we were sharing with deaf friends, the inspirational words "To dream the impossible dream . . . To fight the unbeatable foe . . . To bear with unbearable sorrow . . . To go where the brave dare not go." . . . I know many of us sitting there that day, tears running down our cheeks, vowed that we could win the "Impossible Dream" for deaf Americans. A lot has been accomplished since that day in New Orleans and more than one "impossible dream" has come true.

During that same Forum, another seed was planted which has grown into a most exciting and innovative reality. One evening I was invited by a deaf friend to take part in a "sing in" being held in his room. When the time for the "sing in" arrived, I invited a hearing friend to accompany me. This was a most enjoyable experience as we sat together, hearing and deaf, singing such songs as "Let Me Call You Sweetheart," "My Wild Irish Rose," "The Fly Sat On The Wall" and other old tunes. I never forgot this experience . . . and neither did my friend.

Recently I attended a "Rock Gospel Program for Deaf People" at Gallaudet College. Dan Pokorny, my hearing friend who shared the "sing in" in New Orleans, and Rudy Gawlik, both chaplains at Gallaudet, presented a "happening" that will never be forgotten by those in attendance . . . but perhaps I should go back a little and tell you about the beginning.

In the fall of 1969, the first Rock Gospel, originated and performed by Dan and Rudy came to Gallaudet. I wasn't there at the time—but a short time later, I did see a television tape of the program. I still remember sitting all alone in a little projection room at Gallaudet College, watching my first Rock Gospel for the Deaf. The tape was poor and the musicians non-professional—but the Metropolitan Opera or a personal visit from Tom Jones couldn't have thrilled and touched me as did that first Rock Gospel. This same cast performed the program during the 1970 COSD Forum in Chicago—and everyone loved them. I recall looking around at the many deaf people in the audience to see their reaction . . . there really weren't many dry eyes when the audience shared a commitment expressed in the song "We shall overcome . . . We shall overcome . . . We shall overcome some day."

The Rock Gospel was performed several times in Eastern states and Canada. Then Pastor Pokorny left for a year in Switzerland and Rev. Gawlik enlisted the talents of Dennis Cokely and Pam Minger (both teachers at Kendall School) for several performances in the Washington area. Dan returned from Switzerland late last June making a reunion of the original Rock Gospel team possible. Now that you have all of the background, I just have to stop and tell you that:

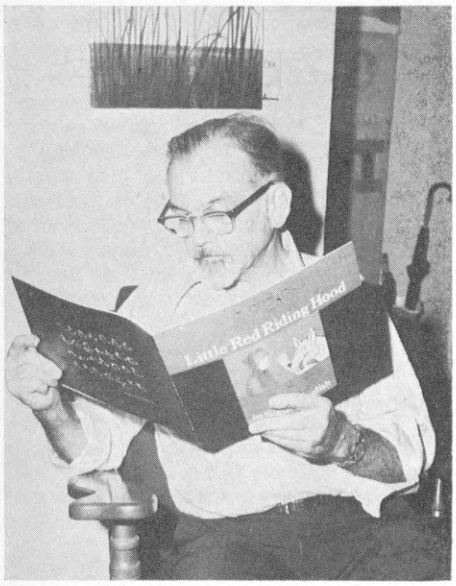
ROCK GOSPEL IS LOVE!
ROCK GOSPEL IS SHARING!
ROCK GOSPEL IS PARTICIPATION!
ROCK GOSPEL IS TOTAL COMMUNICATION!
ROCK GOSPEL IS BEAUTY!
ROCK GOSPEL IS TOGETHERNESS FOR ALL GOD'S CHILDREN HEARING AND DEAF.

The latest Rock Gospel cast includes the "Sons of Thunder." This group has been playing as professionals since June 1972. Their performances have taken them to many East Coast cities and universities. Nine strong, with organ, piano, drums and guitars, plus excellent vocalists, the "Sons of Thunder" provide the necessary ingredients to make the newest Rock Gospel an even more exciting and exhilarating experience.

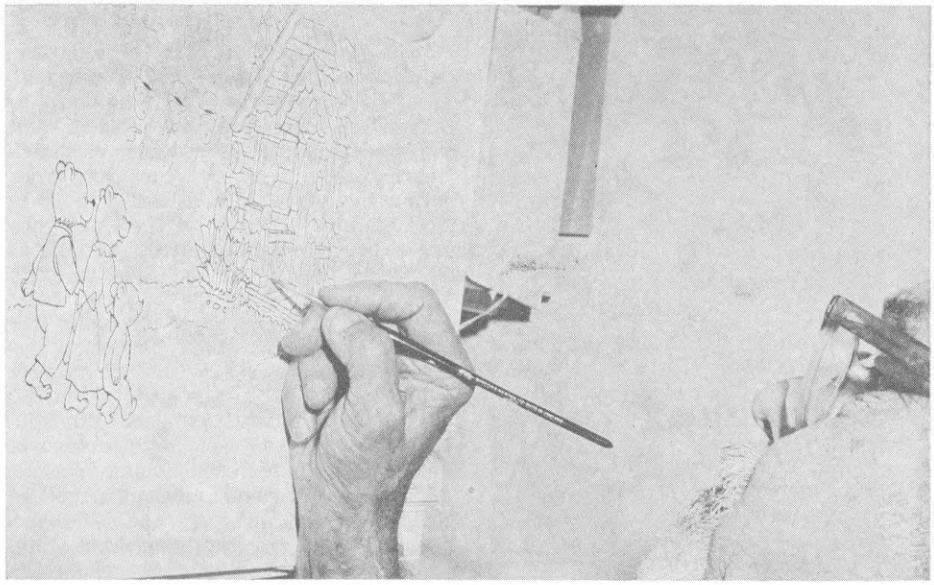
Rock Gospel is the most moving experience I have had with deaf people since 17 years ago, when my three-year-old deaf son first used a word in a meaningful way—when he waved and said "Bye, bye" to his grandfather. I won't be able to rest until I know that deaf children in schools across the country can share the Rock Gospel with their hearing friends and parents.

My own enjoyment will be marred by the knowledge that there are thousands of deaf adults who will probably not be able to enjoy music until they can share a Rock Gospel experience. My own enjoyment will be dimmed until all deaf people can share the experience of songs with messages such as "I can see clearly now, the rain is gone" . . . "He ain't

(Continued on page 10)



Ralph Miller looking over his first published book, "Little Red Riding Hood."



Ralph Miller working on "Goldilocks and the Three Bears," his second book in the Signed English series.

Children's Stories In Signed English

By JAMES C. AUSTIN

Children's stories have delighted and taught young and old for centuries. Who will ever forget the candy house from "Hansel and Gretel" or the moral from the story of "The Three Little Pigs"? Ralph R. Miller, a professional artist, has reillustrated some of the classic children's stories with a new innovation for the deaf child, illustrations in American Signed English.

Born and raised in Jonesboro, Illinois, Ralph Miller, deaf since birth, attended the Illinois School for the Deaf. He has been working with art since his childhood, using his skill both as a profession and as a hobby. Ralph and his wife Gladys, who has also been deaf since birth, live in Washington, D.C., and have been living there for the past 10 years.

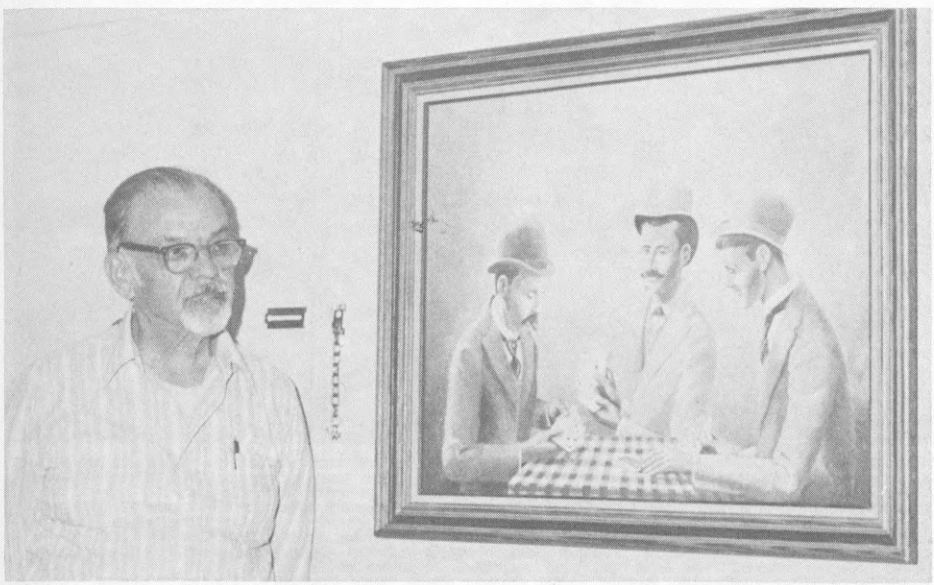
Mr. Miller is a consultant to the Art Department of Gallaudet College and just recently had his first book published, "Little Red Riding Hood" in Signed English. The book was illustrated by Mr. Miller in association with the Preschool Signed English Department of Gallaudet College. The book was prepared by Mr. Miller in seven weeks while working in his spare time and contains American Signed English, printed words and illustrations for the story.

Continuing to illustrate children's stories, Mr. Miller has not stopped his work after one book has been published. He recently finished "Goldilocks and the Three Bears" in Signed English. Both of his completed illustrated children's books will be released in the near future and may be purchased through the Gallaudet College Book Store.

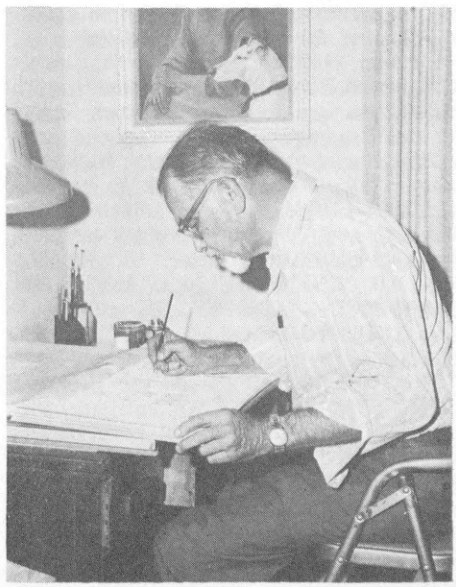
Presently, Mr. Miller is workng on three other books in Signed English. "Hansel and Gretel" is being done for Gallaudet College and two books, "Three Little Pigs" and the "ABC's," are on the drawing board for Western Maryland College in association with Dr. Emil Griswold, Professor of Sociology.

When Mr. Miller has completed his present work, he will have recreated a few of the classic children's stories using American Signed English. He will have made available to the deaf child some of the great classic children's stories in the deaf child's own language. He is filling a need and a void in the deaf child's total learning experience.

(Another picture on next page)



Mr. Miller is shown with one of his many paintings—one entitled "The Card Players" which won first place in a local art show.



Ralph Miller at work on one of his books he illustrated, using Signed English.

(Photos by Mr. Frickey)
Ralph Miller and his wife of 45 years, Gladys, in their home in Arlington, Va.

From a Parent's Point of View

(Continued from page 8)

heavy, he's my brother" . . . "Put your hand in the hand of the man who stilled the water" . . . "Oh rock my soul in the bosom of Abraham" . . . and "We shall overcome."

I don't know how we can make Rock Gospel happen all over the nation . . . But I do know that dreams I have dreamed on the pages of THE DEAF AMERICAN in the past have come true . . . so here I go again . . .

I dare to dream that one day Rock Gospel for the Deaf will be seen and experienced by deaf children from California to Main . . . deaf adults from Florida to Montana . . . parents of deaf children from Louisiana to Utah . . . professionals working with the deaf from West Virginia to Oregon. I dare to believe that Rock Gospel can and will be an instrument to bring true "total communication" to deaf and hearing people. I dare to hope that Rock Gospel will begin a movement that will bring understanding of deafness to our nation.

To Dan Pokorny, Rudy Gawlik, Dennis Cokely and Pam Minger, your hands touch our hearts when you sing the Rock Gospel in the language of signs. To the Sons of Thunder, your music vibrates our spirit. And to all of you who work so hard to give of yourself and your talents to the Rock Gospel, I would like to close with another quote from Kahlil Gibran: "A SINGER CANNOT DELIGHT YOU WITH HIS SINGING UNLESS HE HIMSELF DELIGHTS TO SING" . . . thanks for delighting us with your song.

The Rock Gospel was on the Program of the COSD Forum in Williamsburg, Virginia, on March 14. If you have friends who attended be sure to ask them about the Rock Gospel. For information on how you can book the Rock Gospel into your area contact: Pastor Daniel H. Pokorny or Rev. Rudy Gawlik, Chaplain's Office, Gallaudet College, Kendall Green, Washington, D.C. 20002.

In Memoriam: John Nicholas Funk

John Nicholas Funk died of a stroke, following a long illness, on December 14, 1972. He was 75 years old. He is to be remembered, for with his passing went one more member of a group of "intellectuals" that held sway in New York during the years 1915 to 1940. In those days St. Ann's Church for the Deaf, then situated on West 148th Street, as well as the Union League for the Deaf on 125th Street, served as centers for large social gatherings of the deaf of all faiths and schools. Dramatic plays, basketball, religious pageantry and literary nights were regularly held at St. Ann's.

Born October 29, 1897, in Franklin, Kentucky, John Funk was a son of Bernard Funk and Wilhelmina Bartels. An attack of spinal meningitis caused his deafness at an early age. His parents, having moved to New York City, sent him to the Lexington School for the Deaf. When the family moved to Connecticut, John was enrolled in the American School for the Deaf at Hartford. Back in New York once more, when he was 11 years old, he entered the New York School for the Deaf ("Fanwood") from which he graduated at the age of twenty. He entered Gallaudet College in the class of 1923. Having learned printing at Fanwood under Edwin L. Hodgson, the venerable master of the printing press and editor of the **Deaf-Mutes Journal**, John entered the printing trade. His first job after acquiring his union card was on the Brooklyn Times. At its demise he transferred to the New York Times where he worked until retirement for the more than 40 years he was in the International Typographical Union.

A lifetime member of St. Ann's Church since Fanwood days, he was one of its most faithful workers, serving in various official capacities, and in the Men's Club of the church. In 1923, John married a Fanwood classmate, Elsie Grossmann, and to this union three children were born—a son, John Jr., and two daughters, Elena and Wilma. He also was a member of the Union League of the Deaf, the Carroll Club, the Fanwood Alumni Association, the National Association of the Deaf, the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf and various other civic and social organizations.

Fond of poetry and drama, John took an active part in plays and recitals among which was "A School for Scandal." In one of the best plays given at St. Ann's he starred in the title role of "Cyrano de Bergerac." Along with Emerson Romero and Sam Block, he founded a theatrical group known as the Theatre Guild of the Deaf, directed and acted by the deaf only. This group, which regularly gave plays at the Hecksher Theatre for about 20 years, was discontinued because of the lack of funds. A unique group, unassociated with churches and clubs, it preceded the present National Theatre of the Deaf.

John's illness that was to cause retirement from association with his friends culminated in his death. Despite his flashes of temper, we are sorry to see him go and wish for him peace and happiness in his after-life. Besides his wife and children, he is survived by 10 grandchildren, two sisters and a brother, Bernard. At the request of his widow, donations in place of flowers were made in his memory to the Men's Club of St. Ann's Church, the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs and the Holy Land Mission for Orphans and Crippled Children in Bethlehem, Palestine.—Eleanor S. Font.

OHIO DEAF DEVELOPMENT WEEK—Eight deaf Advisory Board members of the Northeast Ohio Deaf Development Organization, three staff members from Kent State University and five interested visitors visited with Governor John J. Gilligan (seated) in his State House office and witnessed his signing of the official proclamation naming June 3-9, 1973, as Ohio Deaf Development Week, on February 12, 1973. Then the entire group toured the House of Representatives and Senate chambers in the State House along with Darlyne Reising, interpreter. Afterwards they toured the Ohio School for the Deaf and discussed the academic, vocational, and work-study program Superintendent Edward Grover and Administrative Assistant Richard Harlow showed. The DAB and Kent members, in above photo, left to right: Ted Gabel, Alfred Lepka, Mary Ellen Czelusniak, William Kuhel, Robert Flack, Dick Petkovich, Charles Williams, Darlyne Reising (Kent), Pearl Williams, Ruth Ann Miller, Sue Wincenciak (Kent), Dick Smagola, Gladys Revelt, Myrna Snider and Richard Revelt.

No Constitution or Bylaws . . .

Little Paper Family—An Unique Organization

By FRED R. MURPHY

Can you imagine an organization that has existed 80 years without a constitution and bylaws, without officers or a board of directors, without a dues paying membership and without a treasury? Not very many people can stretch their imaginations this far and there are others who, when confronted with the facts, will continue to be skeptical.

Such an organization is actually in existence, hidden away among the many professional organizations representing those engaged in the education of the deaf. It is the "LPF"—meaning the Little Paper Family—and to be more explicit the "LPF Editorial Association" as it was called when it was first established away back in 1893. No one knows what happened to its constitution and bylaws that were drawn up when it was organized. There is no official membership roster and no one has ever paid a penny in dues throughout all the years it has existed. At the start officers were elected regularly but in time this practice was discontinued and although "meetings" are held every two years in connection with the Convention of the American Instructors of the Deaf, the organization continues to survive with only the hand of Providence to guide it.

It was proposed during the 1893 convention of the American Instructors of the Deaf in Chicago to form an organization composed of editors and others associated with the small but growing number of publications put out by existing schools for the deaf. Accordingly, a meeting was held in the clubrooms of the Chicago Club for the Deaf during the 1893 convention. In the **Annals of the Deaf** (Vol. 106; No. 4; September, 1961) Dr. George M. McClure, Litt.D., Ped.D., of the Kentucky School for the Deaf, tells of the organization of the LPF.

At the first meeting James L. Smith, editor of the **Minnesota Companion** was elected president. A constitution and bylaws were drawn up. Dr. McClure stated that this document was lost and never found. No attempt to replace it was ever made so the LPF exists today sans constitution and bylaws.

The first regular meeting of the LPF was scheduled for the next convention of the Association at the Virginia School for the Deaf in Staunton, Virginia. Mr. Smith, the president, was in ill health and unable to attend so Dr. McClure presided in his stead. This meeting was concluded with a "banquet" at Staunton's most exclusive and epicurean dining place. It was arranged by Guilford D. Euritt of the Virgina School faculty and set the diners back the modest sum of 50c per plate.

Dr. McClure, who died September 18, 1966, at the age of 105, must be credited with the establishment of the LPF. He served as editor of the **Kentucky Standard** for 60 years which is surely a record for longevity among the "brethren of the quill" as he sometimes called others who were charged with putting out their various school publications.

At the time of its inception the LPF membership included only one lady editor, Miss Olivia Grimes, editor of the **Carolinian** (North Carolina).

As early as 1893, only a few schools for the deaf included the art of printing among the vocational subjects offered their students. The cost of the equipment was probably the reason so few schools could boast of a printing "plant." Also, there was doubt in the minds of many connected with the vocational training of the deaf that printing was practical for the deaf. Happily, it has subsequently turned out to be one of the most adaptable trades for the deaf.

In the early days school papers were composed by hand. Boys and girls vied with each other in speed and accuracy of hand composition. It is well-known that many girls became adept at hand composition and were in demand until the Linotype came into the picture. It is also recorded that the establishment of a school paper was done in order to give the students ample opportunity to practice the art of hand composition.

The nucleus of people connected with publications put out by the schools for the deaf composed the original membership of the LPF. Anyone who had anything to do with a school publication "automatically" became a member of the LPF. Administrators, teachers and printers were drawn into the folds where they remained as long as they were connected with the school publications. Some who left the folds and continued their literary efforts afterwards never relinquished their affiliation with the LPF and in time it was common to read of LPF activities in publications that had no connection with any school for the deaf.

At the first regular meeting of the LPF in Staunton, it was decided to have a dinner-type meeting at each subsequent Convention of the American Instructors of the Deaf. For a while these dinner meetings were sporadic but for the past two or three decades they have become one of the highlights of the biennial conventions. Every convention sees the LPF banquet a "sell-out" affair.

Dr. Powrie Vaux Doctor, in his more active days, took over the job of arranging for and "emceeing" the LPF banquets. His skill as a toastmaster and his knack for assembling an entertaining program made the LPF banquet tickets much sought after. It would be safe to guess that Dr. Doctor used the famous "Gridiron Dinners" held in Washington as patterns for his LPF dinners and on many occasions he thoroughly "roasted" well-known persons in the profession of educating the deaf. Those who were fortunate to attend the LPF dinner in Colorado Springs (1959) will never forget the Barber Shop Quartet and its rendition of "The Old Gray Mare."

Dr. Kenneth Huff of the Wisconsin School for the Deaf has been entrusted with continuing the festivities of the LPF Dinner at recent conventions and he has always been able to appease the most fastidious pleasure seeker. His able assistant, Melvin Brasel of the Minnesota School, always kept the crowd in stitches when Dr. Huff took time out to catch his breath. The 1973 LPF banquet in Indianapolis will have Jack Gannon, director of Alumni Affairs at Gallaudet College, as program chairman.

The history of the LPF is replete with the names of famous (and near-famous) editors and writers. Old-timers will remember Dr. Tom Anderson of the Iowa **Hawkeye,** Dr. Byron B. Burnes of the California School for the Deaf at Berkeley, Dr. Arthur L. Roberts of the **Kansas Star** and the **Frat**, Dr. J. Schuyler Long, Dr. Francis Fox, Dr. Jones, Dr. Sheridan, Dr. William K. Argo and many others. Dr. Argo was regarded as a perfectionist and it was rare that a typographical error got by him.

Writers who contributed to the LPF are too numerous to mention; however, there are a few who stand out. There was George William Veditz who never hesitated to take up the cudgel for the cause of deafdom. Jimmy Meagher will be remembered by many for his vitriolic columns in various LPF publications, Hallea Stout of Arkansas whose columns contained every form of prose and poetry, Roy B. Conkling who shepherded the old **American Deaf Citizen** through a turbulent career, Paul Revere Wys, a poet of ability who died a pauper but loved by all who knew him. Then there was the beloved Dr. Powrie Vaux Doctor who left a legacy of writings to the profession that should be an inspiration to generations to come.

Many of these and others had no real connection with any school publication, but because there was no constitution or bylaws to guide the LPF they were considered brethren.

Among the present generation we find giants toiling to continue the traditions of the LPF. There is Hadley W. Smith of the **Ohio Chronicle**, Jess Smith of THE DEAF AMERICAN, Bilbo Mongahan of

the **Tennessee Observer**, Dr. McCay Vernon of the **Annals** and a host of others. It is certain that the LPF will endure for years to come. The mere fact that it has no guidelines, no officers, no dues, no nothing will not deter its progress.

If we are to examine the inner workings of the LPF we will come up with some interesting discoveries. There have been times when the columns of the LPF were the "battlegrounds" of the proponents of this or that method of instructing the deaf. There were times when the columns of the LPF boiled over with exuberance over some new discovery only to see it fade into obscurity. However the LPF has served the schools well in that it has been their best means of public relations with the public they serve. Many people have gained professional status with their articles that have appeared in various LPF publications—articles that added to their stature but left the readers befuddled.

In recent years the LPF dinners have been spiced by the awarding of certificates to LPF publications in several different categories. These awards are much sought after and have been a very valuable means of inspiring the members of the LPF to strive for journalistic excellence. The real beneficiaries have been the students in printing or graphic arts who have been able to learn advanced techniques through the efforts of their instructors to achieve an award for their publications. These awards are one of the LPF's most important contributions to the profession of educating the deaf.

And, remember that all this is being done without a constitution or bylaws, without officers or a board of directors, without a membership roster of dues paying members and most of all without funds of any sort. Truly, it is a labor of love!

The National Culturama by sallypat dow

MISS DEAF AMERICA ATTENDS INAUGURAL FESTIVITIES . . . Ann Billington, Miss Deaf America of 1972, says that attending the Saturday night Inauguration Youth Ball at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, D.C., at the time of the Nixon Inauguration, was one of the most breathtaking moments of her life when she and her escort walked inside the huge ballroom which was full of beautiful "Spirit of 76" decorations. She states that the highlight of the evening was when she had her picture taken with William Rodgers, Secretary of State.

Another evening Ann attended the John F. Kennedy Art Center to watch the performance of Marcel Marceau, the world's famous pantomimist. After the performance Ann was honored to meet and greet Marcel backstage . She has his autograph on her program book. Interpreting for Ann at this talented performance was Dr. Lottie Riekehof, dean of women at Gallaudet.

HAVE YOU INVITED THE FIRST MISS DEAF AMERICA WINNER? Several states have shown an interest in inviting the beautiful and talented Miss Ann Billington to be guest of honor at their state association convention. Colorado has rolled out the red carpet for her. If you have not, and wonder what benefits you would get out of such an invitation, here are a few ideas: You will be helping Ann and her runnersup to meet deaf people all over the nation, but also, you will be helping your own state convention in many, many ways.

The Miss Deaf America winner is a talent queen! As such, she is a capable and beautiful performer. She can be helpful to your convention by performing a show wherever you need her talents, maybe at the ball or maybe during the banquet. She could sing a song at the banquet table, maybe "The Star-Spangled Banner" or "America the Beautiful."

The Miss Deaf America winner can grace the banquet table, the registration desk, and could be an attraction at the ball by having the first dance with the newly elected president.

The Miss Deaf America winner could be a guest of honor. As such she could have her picture, crown and all included in the advertisements for your convention, and she could be included on the program book. You could have stories written about her in your program book, or news publications for the deaf. This will interest many at your convention. Many of these will be young people who will be aspiring to become the Miss Deaf America of tomorrow. But more than this, there will be more reason for young deaf girls from your state to attend your state convention to learn more about the winner, and to see if they have the talent to compete with others and try to become Miss Deaf State for your association.

The Miss Deaf America winner can be seated on a throne and be interviewed by a selected panel of writers. She can be interviewed by people who would like to know more about her. She can be simply asked to move among the people and give them a chance to meet her informally. She can be asked to say a few words here and there to liven up the convention.

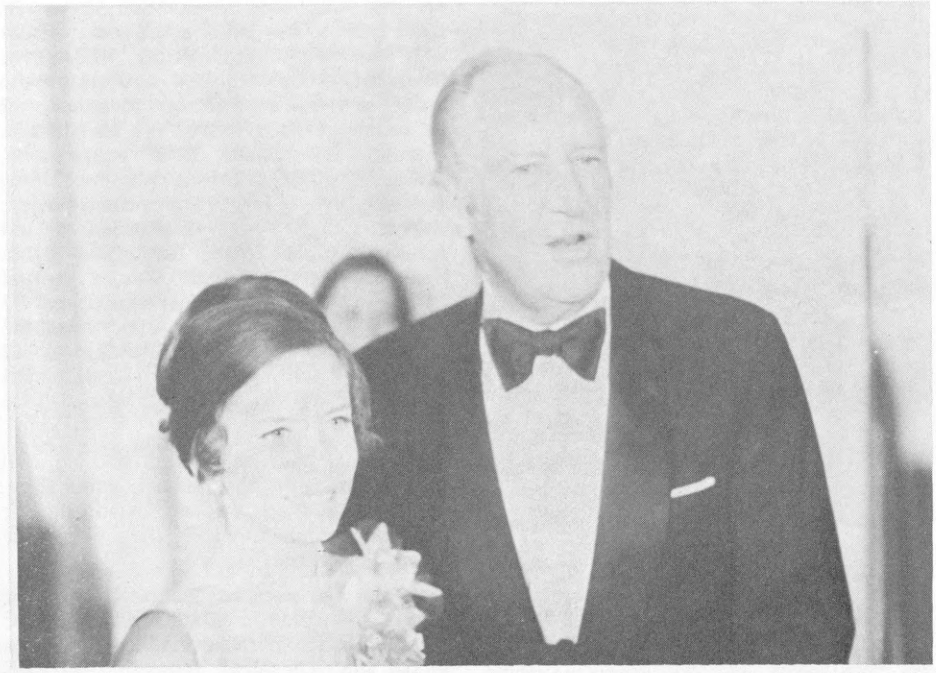
The Miss Deaf America winner can crown the winner of your own state association talent pageant. Wow! This could be quite an honor for the girl who wins for your state association. The Miss Deaf America winner could also perform at this pageant, sing a song or perform her act.

You will be able to think of other ways in which the Miss Deaf America winner can help your state association and convention. It will give your state association a new personality and a very meaningful attraction. Young deaf ladies will be attracted to the convention because of her. But more so, so will the other deaf people who have talents in writing, sculpturing, performing, and other artistic areas. The Miss Deaf America winner could be asked to give the trophies or medals to the talent contest winners.

Any state association president and board that wishes to invite the Miss Deaf America winner to your convention should write to Douglas Burke, 66 Williamsburg Road, Pittsford, N.Y. 14534.

Consider the three hundred dollars that state associations often have to pay for "poor entertainment" and compare this to all the benefits that the state association can get by inviting the Miss Deaf America winner.

Please send your cultural news and pictures to your Culturama editor: Miss SallyPat Dow, Apt. 304, 6214 Breezewood Court, Greenbelt, Md. 20770, TTY 301-474-7889.



Ann Billington, Miss Deaf America of 1972, is shown with Secretary of State William Rodgers at the Inauguration Youth Ball at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, D.C.

A Drama Of Unfulfilled Dreams In Four Acts

How It All Began: From the NTD to the Miss Deaf America Talent Pageant

By SALLYPAT DOW

Introduction

Ever since the Cultural Program of the National Association of the Deaf was founded in 1966, the National Cultural Committee has been hard at work developing a program that in many respects is a modest replica of culture in the United States today. Hearing people have long enjoyed cultural tournaments of various kinds throughout the United States. One-act plays, pantomime, photography, painting, dance, beauty and talent pageants and home arts tournaments have long existed for talented hearing people. Deaf people have not generally regarded these as opportunities for themselves. Consequently, talented deaf individuals were unable to leave their imprint on American and world culture in a unique and identifiable way. Today, the talented deaf artist, performer and writer has a giant outlet through the Cultural Program of the National Association of the Deaf.

Talented deaf people from the mimicking deaf child to the highly polished and confident adult deaf actor have given of themselves to all kinds of parties and "skit shows" in clubs of the deaf. Talent abounds in deaf people and has a long way to grow and to develop, but what deaf people have witnessed of their own peers' performances has brought tears and laughter to them over the years. Yet the opportunity for expression was lacking on a national scale, and indeed, even as a local program. This is where the NAD Cultural Program entered the picture. Its first goal was to establish a theater of the deaf and encourage the development of community theaters throughout the United States. Its latest goal is the establishment of the Miss Deaf America Talent Pageant. This is where our Drama of Unfulfilled Dreams begins.

* * *

While attending an Executive Board meeting of the National Association of the Deaf in Silver Spring, Maryland, in January 1972, our National Cultural Program founder and director, Doug Burke, decided to step out of the NAD Home Office for a few minutes and then return in time to join the members for dinner. However, when he returned, the building entrance was found locked. Since he was unable to reach any of the Board members who were meeting on the second floor, he decided to go for a walk. The temperature must have been below zero and the wind chill index way below that. As he walked, he came upon a church. It turned out to be St. Michael's Church, the one to which the late Anthony D'Onfrio belonged. He decided to stay there for some time.

Some of you may remember Tony D'Onfrio. Most of you did not know him. Tony was a dear friend of Doug's. He was the founder of the District of Columbia Club of the Deaf, which began under a different name, and which is now known as the Metropolitan Washington Association of the Deaf. Among Tony's last acts on earth was his attempt to find a new headquarters for the D.C. Club of the Deaf. Doug knew this because he happened to be with Tony at the time. A few hours later Tony suffered a heart attack from which he did not recover. However, that night in St. Michael's Church, Doug remembered Tony for another reason.

The memory of Tony brought to mind the very first evening, about 13 years previously when Doug made his first attempt to establish a cultural program for adult deaf people. It was an evening from which he emerged with a package of **empty dreams**. Since then, several of these dreams have been **partially** fulfilled.

The Cultural Program was born in the midst of a great wave of enthusiasm for athletics and sports. There was little opportunity made available for deaf people to express their performing, artistic and literary talents locally. There was none on a national scale. Sporadic attempts at setting up programs were made throughout this nation, but these were few and far between. The most effective group along these lines perhaps was the literary society. The bulk of popular support, however, was for athletic programs. This was true, not only in Washington, D.C., but of the entire nation of deaf people. In fact, the D.C. cultural program was forced to survive during the decade when the International Games for the Deaf in the United States was held in this city. Talented deaf people, with few exceptions, were respected but generally ignored.

Ann Billington had this picture taken with Marcel Marceau, world-famous pantomimist, at a recent performance at the John F. Kennedy Art Center in Washington, D.C.

Athletic and sports programs were making important contributions to the lives of deaf adults; however, adult cultural and educational programs, also important, were not being developed. Hence came about the attempt to alleviate this need. A survey of the D.C. club membership was made to determine where their cultural interests might lie. Over 20 areas of cultural interest emerged from the survey. Some of these were painting, drama, journalism, photography, dance and homemaking arts. These were to become the nuclei for the local cultural program. Establishing the major areas of interest and need, however, was only the first step.

Leaders of the deaf have had a long and unrewarding series of experiences with temporary adult education and cultural programs. What was needed was a program that would continue indefinitely, a self-sustaining program. Realizing how vital **organization life** is to the culture of deaf people, this concept became a starting point for the design of the program. A guild system was established. A guild is simply a formal organization for people who wish to share cultural interests common to themselves, whether this be drama, journalism or some other form of culture.

A formal organization also is a means through which the group is able to perpetuate and sustain itself by continually generating a set of formal leaders for the organization. Often, the informal leader of such a group is the best articulator of the art but the least suited for a formal leadership role. Instead, the artistic leader is usually the one who can inspire the members to function as a socio-educational group. While a formal organization is useful for setting up formal plans for safeguarding and maintaining the cultural standards of the group, the informal group is useful to the members when they wish to upgrade their cultural knowledge and skills. In short, a guild functions like a college on a small scale, or like a department with socio-educational or classroom situations for learning.

In keeping with the formal-informal organization design, no less than 18 sets of constitutions for the different cultural interest groups were developed. On a night when most of the signees were free, a series of meetings were scheduled at half-hour intervals so that the different groups could be set up. They were to

Builders of dreams—The Burke family have stapled, folded and inserted thousands of letters over the past eight years. They have also licked and stamped about as many envelopes to make the Cultural Program a success. Left to right: Theresa, Stephen, Patrick, Douglas and Beatrice Burke.

begin with 12 groups. The rules were general and needed only voice approval. The groups could meet later to firm these rules as they saw fit. When the big night arrived, armed with his big package of constitutions, ideas and dreams, Doug Burke went to the club for the local deaf population to get everything into motion.

This was a night that Doug says he will never forget. As each half-hour slipped by, he found himself standing alone. He looked out of the club windows and paced the streets by the D.C. Club, hoping that he might see or meet some of these people who had signed up for the program. But not a single person showed up for these meetings.

Later, about ten o'clock that night, Anthony D'Onfrio showed up at the club. When Doug explained what happened, he shook his head sadly and said, "Doug, it's too bad! They don't really know what you are trying to do. I don't think that anyone will show up, but keep trying!"

Tony was so right. Nobody did show up. Doug went home that night, well after midnight, and with a package of **empty dreams**. Bea, his wife, was still waiting for him when he arrived home. He explained how dismal the whole situation appeared to be. She suggested that he might be trying too hard, expecting too much too soon. The next attempt was on a much smaller scale.

ACT II

The second time Doug began by presenting a one-act play. And in tune with the times, it was presented during a fund-raising social for the local basketball team. (Fred Schreiber may remember this since he was in charge of the social.) The play went over very well. But more than that, it led to the establishment of the Dramatics Guild, a group with which most of you are quite familiar. The Dramatics Club eventually became an independent small theater group now known as the Frederick H. Hughes Theatre. This group has enjoyed outstanding success and has won the first nationwide one-act play tournament sponsored by the National Association of the Deaf in 1970.

Soon after the Dramatics Guild was established, other cultural groups followed. In addition, deaf people from other communities throughout the United States began to learn from the Washington, D.C., experience and interest in cultural matters began to become widespread. It was because of this nationwide interest that Doug began to sense the need for a national program.

ACT III

The establishment of a nationwide program under the National Association of the Deaf was a very timely undertaking. The national association was going through a leadership change and was open to new ideas and programs. The goal for establishing a cultural program was accepted at the 1964 NAD Convention in Washington, D.C., largely through the support of Jess Smith and Robert Sanderson, and the program design was accepted two years later at the 1966 convention in San Francisco. Doug was appointed by NAD President Sanderson as national director for this nationwide cultural program. After that the "big push" for a nationwide cultural program began.

The Cultural Committee of the National Association of the Deaf decided to start off by attempting to establish a national theater of the deaf. The committee designed a proposal which was submitted to the newly formed Federal Council of Arts, even before it received an appropriation from Congress. It asked for a mere $10,000 to send the Frederick Hughes Theatre to about eight major cities within a 500-mile radius of Washington, D.C. The purpose was to demonstrate this theater and to help deaf people to establish similar theater groups in their communities. The Cultural Committee also believed that they had a new approach to the theater arts, namely the visual approach.

After three months of patience and waiting, the Council took our proposal under consideration. The proposal was turned down. Doug was told that the Council had too many commitments to establish theater groups. However, Doug was encouraged to resubmit the proposal. After another three-month waiting period, he was once again left with a package of empty dreams. This time the Council decided that they were not ready to invest money in special interest groups like the deaf thespians, at least not at this time. They felt that they had to sponsor groups that represented a wider base of public interest, probably to gain more support for the Federal program. The second blow was more easily accepted than the first, however. The proposal was brought to the attention of Dr. Boyce R. Williams, who in turn brought it to the attention of Mary Switzer, the late Commissioner of Rehabilitation Services Administration.

In addition, Doug was in contact with the U.S. Office of Education which had thirty-two million dollars earmarked for cultural purposes. However, Doug soon learned that the Eugene O'Neill Memorial Theater Foundation was interested in setting up such a theater and that the Rehabilitation Services Administration would award a grant to them for this purpose. Another dream was beginning to come true. However, it wasn't until its performance entitled "My Third Eye," was Doug convinced that the National Theatre of the Deaf had arrived at the beginning of its full potential. Doug feels that presenting drama visually is an act that requires a talent that deaf people have developed to a very high degree. If the NTD continued to perfect this talent, it could well become a legend in American and world culture. Doug believes that deaf people will eventually be recognized **historically** for their contribution to this form of theater art.

Since the National Theatre of the Deaf was launched, the NAD Cultural Committee has been concentrating on over 35 sub-programs. These programs are the unfulfilled dreams and the National Committee is doing its best to make them come true.

One unfulfilled dream is to provide every state and every major city in the United States with a cultural director. The director is responsible for the development of cultural programs on the state and local level. Thus far, we have

cultural directors in 40 states and seventy-five major cities, Gallaudet College and the National Technical Institute for the Deaf. We began our first national cultural tournament in 1968 with less than 100 contestants. By 1970, about 1,000 deaf persons, contestants, officials, committeemen and public supporters, took part in our cultural program in the United States. This total easily surpassed the 2,000 mark in the national tournament of 1972. Considering that the National Committee has been voluntarily developing this program for the past six years they have come a long way. However, the dream is to involve **every** state and major locality and to reach all the talented deaf people that exist in our nation. Until then, this dream remains unfulfilled.

Another unfulfilled dream is our newly conceived National Literary Journal of the Deaf. This journal is capable of making a unique contribution to American and world literature. Deaf writers can write about the world in which they live just as they have seen it. Their songs, essays, poems, articles, plays and stories usually represent a purely visual point of view. Their works are not as representative of what they hear (or mimic from those who hear) as they are representive of what deaf people see. The art of writing about life is as it is seen has yet to be perfected by both deaf and hearing writers. However, it will be the deaf writer who will show the way, just as it is the deaf actor who will perfect the visual theater art.

Still another unfulfilled dream is a formal program to stimulate and encourage talented deaf writers, performers, and artists to continually raise their standards of excellence. Our contestants have been able to compare their own works with those of their competitors. As a result they are beginning to enroll in continuing education classes, to attempt to perfect their talent in their own homes, and others are engaged in correspondence courses. Still others, like the Frederick Hughes Theatre group, learn from holding group workshops and staging plays on a continuing basis. We hope eventually to inauguate formal programs along these lines.

Already we have a nucleus population for establishing more than 30 different programs for continuing education throughout the United States. Perhaps we will be fulfilling this dream in the near future in cooperation with continuing education programs being developed at post-secondary programs for the deaf throughout the United States.

Another unfulfilled dream is our rather dormant National Talent Registry. The purpose is simply to develop a registry of talented deaf people and then to place them in talent shows, conventions, night clubs, motion pictures, television shows, theaters and exhibit shows throughout the United States. We plan also to place talented deaf people in cultural tournaments that are available to the talented public in general. As soon as we find the manpower and the time, this dream will be widely realized. Until then the independent and virile Frederick H. Hughes is our prime example.

The Miss Deaf America Talent Pageant is another unfulfilled dream. The hearing community has enjoyed the beauty and talents of its young ladies. To this end they have established competitive pageants such as the Miss America Pageant, and Miss USA Pageants, the Junior Miss Pageant and the Miss Universe Pageant. The NAD Cultural Committee recognized that there were many talented young ladies among the deaf people of the United States. They have beauty, charm and talent that are worthy, not only of recognition, but which can inspire talented deaf ladies to higher artistic goals. It was in this spirit that the founder of the National Cultural Program, Doug Burke, announced in July of 1970, that there would be a Miss Deaf America Talent Pageant. This pageant, which would give young deaf ladies the opportunity to compete with each other in charm, beauty, personality, scholarship and most of all **talent**, was to have its first competition in the summer of 1972. In addition, when the World Federation of the Deaf begins its Cultural Tournaments, the winner for the United States would have the privilege to enter competition with young ladies representing other member nations throughout the world.

This program, like the original Miss America Pageant which had only eight contestants, began with five deaf contestants at the NAD Convention in Miami Beach the summer of 1972. The remarkable impressions upon the convention demonstrated once and for all that deaf ladies would benefit themselves and the deaf people everywhere from such a program.

The Miss Deaf America Talent Pageant began before the rules were designed. Several states held their first competition immediately following the NAD Convention at which this program was announced. However, the program needed regulations and a sense of direction which the National Cultural Program could provide. The program had yet to be officially developed and organized even though the cultural directors from around the nation were urging the movement forward.

The first step was to develop a program that could operate within the framework of the National Association of the Deaf and its Cultural Program. In addition, it had to serve as a **talent** program which meant eliminating the bathing suit and commercial aspects of the program generally found in contests of this nature. Then the program had to push forward with an almost zero funding base. There were several key people who had aspects that helped the NAD to launch this program. The first was the original Miss America Pageant whose rules served as a model for the NAD competition. Doug Burke designed the current rules under the direction of the National Committee.

Considerable background work was done by SallyPat Dow who traveled to Atlantic City to witness the Miss America Beauty Pageant to get ideas for both the Miss Gallaudet College and the Miss Deaf America pageants. She helped to develop questionnaires for the contestants and carried on considerable correspondence and public relations work to help the program emerge. And, last but not least, she even made the robe and the pillow used in the coronation of the first Miss Deaf America. Doug Bahl, Mary Sue Hodges and several other Gallaudet students also aided in preparations for this program. Jack Walker of Ohio, Ronnie Marine of Tennessee, MaryAnn DiCola of Kentucky and Joan Dickson of NTID spearheaded state movements to find talented deaf ladies who would compete in the first Miss Deaf America Talent Pageant. All of these people have contributed equally to the beginning realization of this dream, which will have far-reaching implications for deaf girls with talent throughout the United States.

Another dream, and this one is still empty, is to internationalize the Cultural Program for talented deaf people the world over. The National Committee has requested the National Association of the Deaf to allow the Cultural Committee to make arrangements to have an international cultural tournament to be held in Washington, D.C., during the World Federation of the Deaf Convention in 1975. However, this dream isn't as empty as it sounds. The Canadian Association of the Deaf sent us a packet which contained information about their cultural program. The Canadian program is an exact twin of the one that the National Committee set up in the United States. However, we will have begun to fulfill the international dream when these various countries belonging to the World Federation of the Deaf start to develop a program of international proportions. Doug believes that because of our leadership in this area the deaf people of the United States bear the responsibility for making this dream come true.

Act IV

There you have it, a drama of unfulfilled dreams, in four acts. In this act, however, they are no longer empty dreams. There are many unmentioned details to this package. Several thousand letters have been sent to people over the past six years to help this cultural program become a reality. The NAD Cultural Program represents a movement which has emerged from its meager beginnings under a wave of athletic programs and has become a program with a national stature of its own. It will become international as more and more nations become involved in this movement in behalf of talented deaf people throughout the world. NAD Presidents Sanderson, Lankenau and Pettingill and President-elect Jess Smith have demonstrated and will continue to demonstrate their support for this movement. Talented deaf writers, performers, and artists will

soon have their day in the world sun.

The National Cultural Committee has a long way to travel and a lot to do. Athletics do have a place in the lives of deaf people. However, culture and education must also have an honored place. Talented deaf people must raise their standards of excellence and have the opportunity to shine. The Cultural Program must enlist the support of parents for its work. Parents can contribute to the fulfillment of these cultural dreams. Parents can expose their talented deaf children for all the world to see, to respect and to admire as the world honors talented people who can hear.

Doug says, "We, and I do mean WE, every one of us in the field of deafness, still have a drama of unfulfilled dreams; but, they are no longer empty dreams. WE still have to work together, move forward together and stay together until WE and others designed to come after us fulfill all of our dreams!"

(Portions of this article were taken from a talk given by Douglas Burke, founder and director of the nationwide cultural program for the deaf presently under the National Association of the Deaf, at the Gallaudet College Cultural Pageant dinner on January 28, 1972.)

Please send in your news stories and photographs to your National Culturama Editor, Miss SallyPat Dow, Apt. 304, 6214 Breezewood Court, Greenbelt, Maryland 20770, TTY 301-474-7889.

Winston-Salem Chancellor Named To Gallaudet Board of Fellows

Dr. Kenneth R. Williams, chancellor of Winston-Salem (N.C.) State University, has been named to the Board of Fellows of Gallaudet College for a three-year term. The appointment, approved January 18 by the Gallaudet College Board of Directors, fills a vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. Homer Babbidge, president of the University of Connecticut, Storrs.

Dr. Williams was recently named chancellor of Winston-Salem State University, following 11 years' service as president. Previously he taught history and religion at the University for 25 years. He received his AB from Morehouse College, and holds an MA, STB and PhD from Boston University.

In addition to naming Dr. Williams as a new member of the Board of Fellows, the Board of Directors approved reappointment of Fellows Robert Sanderson, coordinator of services to the deaf, Utah State Board of Education, Salt Lake City, and Dr. Robert A. Dietrich of the Oscar B. Hunter Memorial Laboratory, Washington, D.C., to three-year terms. Both Sanderson and Dr. Dietrich were original members of the Board of Fellows, which was established in January 1971 to review and make recommendations on the programs and responsibilities of Gallaudet College as an institution of higher learning.

Recent Developments Among State Associations

Ohio: There are now over 30 TTYs in the Akron area and under the direction of AT&T people and Bell Pioneers volunteers and deaf people are working on 100 more.

TTY equipment is in the sheriff's office for the Akron-Canton area emergency calls.

For details call Dick Rosenberger, AT&T supervisor (216-928-7115), or Carl Romig, Ohio Bell consultant (216-384-3535), or write Tele-Deaf, Inc., P.O. Box 1068, Akron, Ohio 44309.

Bob Lankenau is the area agent for Teletypewriters for the Deaf, Inc. Barb Myers is the representative of Comprehensive Services for the Deaf. They, among others, were instrumental in this area of TTY activity.

Indiana: The Greater Indianapolis Telecommunicators have been granted emergency TTY service by the City of Indianapolis. For police, fire, or ambulance call 633-7984. For details call Dr. Latham Breunig 317-253-3053 (ACU), Jerry O'Neal 317-291-5350, or Melvin Squire 317-546-1879. Dr. Breunig is the president of Teletypewriters for the Deaf, Inc. Mr. O'Neal is the area agent. Mr. Squire is the chairman for the local TTY people.

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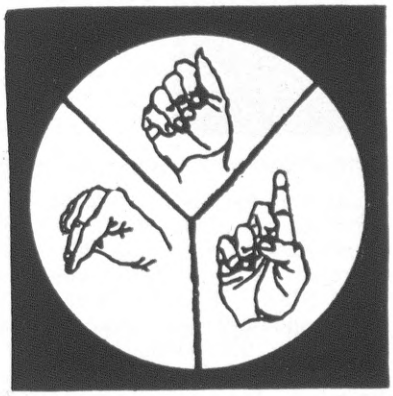
WHAT IS NAD?



An association founded in 1880, by the deaf, with the sole purpose of serving the deaf and meeting their unique needs in legislation, education, insurance, communication, rehabilitation, health, employment, research and taxes. NAD serves as a clearing house disseminating information relating to the deaf.

THE NAD IS YOU

MEMBERSHIP IS $10.00 including a full-subscription to THE DEAF AMERICAN

Quantity	PUBLICATIONS	Price	Total
	"A Basic Course in Manual Communication" by Terrence J. O'Rourke	$4.50	
	"They Grow in Silence: The Deaf Child and His Family" by Mindel & Vernon	$6.95	
	"Say It With Hands" by Louie J. Fant, Jr.	$3.50	
	"Ameslan, An Introduction to American Sign Language" by Louie J. Fant, Jr.	$4.50	
	"Signing Exact English" by Gerilee Gustason	$6.00	
	"Dictionary of Idioms for the Deaf"	$4.00	
	"Psycholinguistics and Total Communication: State of the Art"	$4.95	

This order form and your check must accompany your order. A publication list of over 100 items will be enclosed with your order.

Make checks payable to: National Association of the Deaf

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National Association of the Deaf
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Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

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HOME OFFICE NOTES

By Frederick C. Schreiber

One of the most surprising items to crop up in the Home Office this time has been the fact that the Executive Secretary is not indestructible. As this is being written, the Executive Secretary is presently at home recuperating from a "mild" heart attack. If we had a choice, we would blame this on the Nixon administration, especially since everything else is being blamed on this administration, so they should not mind one more sin to their already long list of sins. Nevertheless, for timing the heart attack could not have come at a worse time.

With the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973 still under active consideration in Congress, and the determination of the present administration to abolish Federally-supported training programs, we are on the defensive and the need to muster support for the kinds of programs we need has never been greater. The Home Office shall nevertheless endeavor to keep our readers informed, but it is not at all a bad idea, if you have not already done so, to let your Congressmen know that you support S7 and HR17 which are the separate versions of the above mentioned Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and to emphasize the need for the Centers for the Deaf. By the time this gets into print, the act will have passed Congress; however, it is still possible that President Nixon will veto it again and from there on it is anybody's guess.

In the meantime, the Home Office has been concentrating on other items. One of which is the TV program "They Grow In Silence" which was first put on by Channel 67 in Baltimore. We are trying to get this program on local educational television stations, and it is just possible that one of the first to put this on will be York, Pennsylvania. There should be more details about this later.

The end of February saw the departure of one of our biggest tenants from Halex House. This was Brimberg Associates. Brimbergs originally occupied 3000 square feet on the entrance floor of the building, but last year, due to business reverses, the space was cut by a fourth, and now, as their lease expired, they elected to move both because they wanted to reduce the amount of space still further and also because they were faced with substantial rent increases. While the loss of income will be felt for a while, it is expected that once the space is rented again, any loss we have sustained will be made up quickly as the old lease called for a rental of $4.17 a square foot and any new lease will run to at least $5 yer square foot. With this kind of income we will be well on our way to reducing the mortgage still further.

At the moment there have been significant changes in the office arrangements. Now we have almost 700 square feet of space rented on the top floor although this was intended to be used exclusively by the NAD. In return we are occupying about the same number of square feet on the ground floor mostly due to the load limits on the floors. Our storage area and mail room have been moved down because we have tens of thousands of books in stock and stored in the building. The mailroom was also moved down to eliminate the necessity of hauling books up from the ground floor to the mail room and then down again for shipping to the Post Office. This way we will just have to move them up and out when they are ready for the Post Office.

Our computerized bookkeeping system is proving to be very helpful in getting reports out on time. However, as noted in these reports, they are "unaudited" and the real test of the system will come at year end when an audit must be made. If we are able to complete the audit in two months or less, then the system will be a success. It should be noted that this year our fiscal year had only 11 months due to the change which was approved in Miami of moving the fiscal year from May 1 to April 30 back so it is from April 1 to March 31. The main reason for this is to insure that we will have audited financial reports ready for our conventions, something we have been unable to do for the past two conventions.

GRANTS—Our grant situation is in a state of flux. We have received a continuation on the World Congress of the Deaf grant. We have also applied for a new grant related to the Census but as yet have no indication as to whether this will be approved. We also have a grant pending on parent advocacy, and again there is no indication as to what its fate will be. In addition to these we have applications pending with the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped on sign language standardization, another special study institute and still another sign language proposal in with the Social and Rehabilitation Services Administration. But with the current situation, it is anybody's guess as to what will happen to these proposals. Of major concern is the fate of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf. To date we have no indication as to what will happen to the RID, and the loss of support will be a serious blow to the deaf. However, this does not necessarily mean that the RID will cease to function, and it is probable that the Interpreters will carry on on a voluntary basis as they did in the beginning, at least until better times prevail.

BULK MAILINGS—From time to time, we send out mail in great quantities. This causes considerable concern among at least some of our members because of duplications. However, we have many mailing lists and as a result, there are quite a bit of duplications. **BUT** it is cheaper to mail duplicates than it is to go through each list to remove the duplicates. Offhand, each duplicate costs 2 cents which includes both postage, the envelope and the letter, while our minimum labor rates come to $3.15 per hour. This means that we could send out 200 duplicates for less than what it would cost to go through the lists and remove the "dupes." Because each list has a purpose of its own, there is no way to eliminate any names from the computer.

For example, a member may be a DA subscriber and also a state association member so his (or her) name must appear on both lists. But many Association members do not get the DA so we use both lists for bulk mailings and the result is duplicates. Still this is cheaper than trying to eliminate them. And in some cases, as with the **Encyclopaedia Britannica**, the cost is borne not by us but by the company. Such promotions do two things—first they offer our readers a chance to get a bargain—and these offers are made by many organizations, not just the NAD—and second, if people actually do purchase a set, the NAD gets a commission. However, there are no costs to the NAD, postage, the cost of printing, the labor for mailing are all borne by the promoters.

We are pleased that our members are concerned with waste, and grateful that quite a few took the time to write about this. This is why we wish to assure you that we are not only aware of the duplications and that we tolerate them mainly because it is the cheapest way to handle mass mailings. And, we would like to note that we are trying to develop a master list that would eliminate these duplications. There are technical problems which have at least so far prevented us from doing this. But we will lick those yet and make everybody happy since the Home Office is also concerned with waste and even when it doesn't cost us anything, we still feel the time could be used to better advantage.

State Association News Coverage

State association news should be sent to regional editors, who in turn should send material to Norman S. Brown, State Association News Editor, P. O. Box 50221, Indianapolis, Ind. 46250. Regional editors:

Region I: Charles McKinney, South Carolina School for the Deaf, Spartanburg, S. C. 29302.

Region II: Waldo Cordano, 520 Parish Street, Delavan, Wisc. 53115.

Region III: Rev. Camille Desmarais, 209 Forest Hill Circle, Talladega, Ala. 35160.

Region IV: Mrs. Valerie Platt, 112 W. 5150 South, Ogden, Utah 84403.

Winners of World Congress Poster Contest Announced

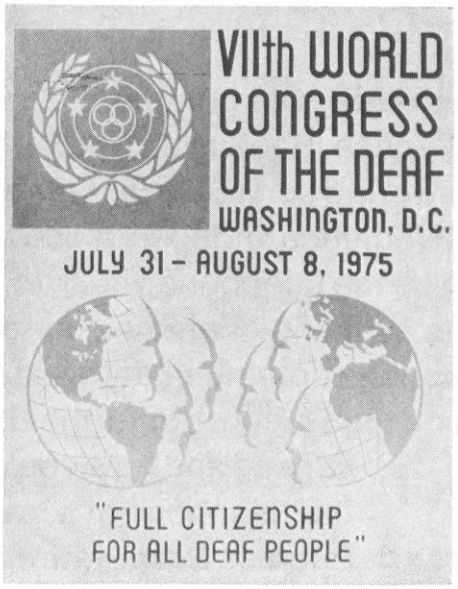
The National Association of the Deaf has announced that the winner of the VIIth World Congress of the Deaf Poster Contest is Raymond Martin Gay of Chicago. The design submitted by Mr. Gay will become the official emblem of the World Congress and will be used in all correspondence, advertising and promotion for this event. Mr. Gay's design was judged to best exemplify the theme of the Congress and was also judged on the basis of art work, originality and overall appearance.

The VIIth World Congress of the Deaf, an NAD project supported, in part, by a grant from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, will meet in Washington, D.C., July 31-August 8, 1975. The theme of the Congress will be "Full Citizenship for All Deaf People." The Washington Hilton Hotel has been selected as the Congress headquarters.

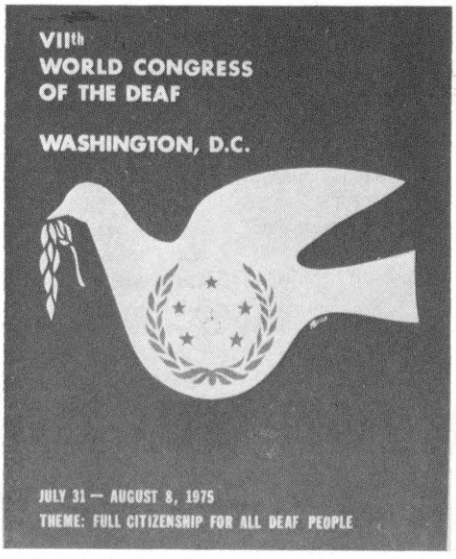
Second place in the competition was awarded to Herbert C. Belile of Rome, N.Y., another beautifully done poster. Third place went to Mrs. Patricia Flannery Gay, wife of the first place winner.

The NAD and the World Congress staff extend their congratulations to the winners and their appreciation to all who entered the competition. Information on the availability of the posters may be secured by writing to the World Congress of the Deaf, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

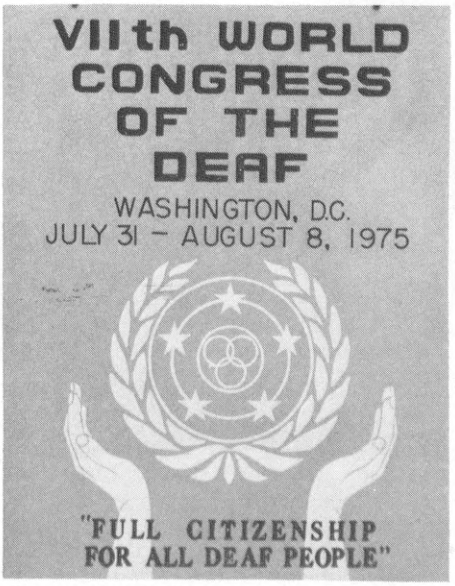
CHAMPION FOR SECOND YEAR—Claude J. Bolduc, a sophomore at the Governor Baxter State School for the Deaf, Portland, Me., skied his way to the Eastern Junior National Association for the Deaf Ski Championship for the second year. Bolduc competed in the ski races sponsored by the Jr. NAD of the Austine School for the Deaf, Brattleboro, Vt. The races were held at Maple Valley Ski Area in West Dummerston on March 2-3-4. Deaf students from the New England States, New York and New Jersey competed in the races. Bolduc won both the slalom and the grand slalom races for his age division and was awarded the trophy for the combined Alpine Championship. He won the same title in 1972. During the past summer he was awarded a campership to the Spaulding All American Ski Camp in Cooke City, Mont. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Bolduc of 15 South Lisbon Road, Lewiston, Me.



First place in the WFD Poster Contest was won by Raymond Martin Gay of Chicago for this design.



Herbert C. Belile of Rome, N.Y., won second place with this entry.



Placing third in the contest was Mrs. Patricia Flannery Gay, wife of the first-place winner.

National Association of the Deaf
New Members

Lorraine Brady	North Carolina
A. Barry Critchfield	Utah
Chaplain David C. Davis	Maryland
Lee Darrel	Washington
E. B. "Lynne" Farnum	Florida
Mrs. Jim Fewell	Arkansas
Harry Goddard	Minnesota
Irene Hodock	Indiana
Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ingram	Virginia
Winnie Ingram	Virginia
Connie Kannacone	California
Ellen A. Liedike	New York
Harriet Macfarlane	Virginia
Veronica G. Parrish	Maryland
V. R. (Randy) Pix	Alabama
Mrs. Ron Ricks	Texas
Rev. Mathew F. Schafle	Texas
Mary F. Sutherland	Pennsylvania
Mr. and Mrs. Gary L. Viall	Virginia
Toni Vietorisz	New York
Lucinda A. Winslow	Massachusetts

Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor:

In response to the letter to the Editor from Max Mossel (February 1973) in regard to standardizing signs, I must say I could not agree more with his views on "freezing" American Sign Language at the present or some past date in history. Ameslan has never been more alive than it is at present, with innovative developments in manual communication making their appearance in profusion. Who is to say at this point in time which of the "new" will remain as part of the Ameslan heritage and which will be rejected by the deaf?

Is traditional Ameslan "beautiful" simply because we are accustomed to it? If so, will not the new then become as "beautiful" if we adopt and use it?

The deaf who have made a serious effort to understand and use the "new" must be delighted with the possibility of exactly expressing ideas in signs rather than being confined to vague concept-signs.

Contrary to Mr. Mossel's letter, however, "Manual English" does not leave MUCH TO BE WANTED. It is impossible to misunderstand a word signed in Manual English. There are distinct and separate signs for each word, and signs for word endings and tenses which make an erroneous translation an impossibility except through ignorance. Different ending signs are used to distinguish between "England" and "English." If you wish to say one or the other you use different ending signs. As for "British," if there is not a specific sign for that word, you fingerspell it. There is no basis for the assertion that signs for all three words are interchangeable.

Through open and frank discussion and exchange of ideas and opinions, we will no doubt eventually arrive at a consensus on what Ameslan will become. However, it behooves us all to take care that we first study and familiarize ourselves with any "new" system before speaking out about it.

First, last and always we should strenuously resist efforts to restrict or "standardize" sign language to common usage extant at any given time.

Henry L. Stack
Vancouver, Wash.

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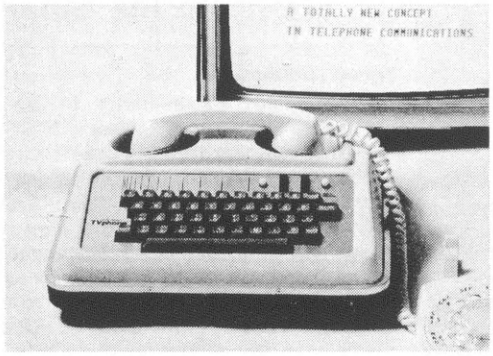

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LAWRENCE NEWMAN
a total communication family

Many of us, by now, are familiar with the comparative studies made of deaf children of deaf parents and deaf children of hearing parents. Such studies showed deaf children of deaf parents to be ahead in some aspects of academic achievement and in speechreading skills. The variable was the utilization of manual communication by deaf parents and none, for all practical purposes, whatsoever by hearing parents. Now, however, we are becoming more acquainted with stories of hearing parents of deaf children who are utilizing total communication during the early critical learning years. There may have been isolated cases in the past but, make no mistake about it, the extent to which hearing parents are also signing to young deaf children is a recent phenomenon.

A case in point is the family of John and Fleana Snapp. Rachel, now five years old and the youngest of their four girls, is deaf, a rubella child with an 80-85 db loss in each ear. How they started on total communication is an interesting story. The family was in Washington, D.C., attending Gallaudet College's preschool program. John, the father, is a lieutenant colonel in the army and a sharp-eyed observer. He asked his wife to observe the intensity and quality of communication going on between a mother and her daughter at the preschool clinic. The mother turned out to be the late Judith Williams, a deaf woman, utilizing the simultaneous method in communicating with her deaf daughter, Tiffany.

It did not take the Snapps long to recognize that the variable was manual communication. As unobtrusively as they could, they asked Rachel's teacher, Connie Yanconne, to help them communicate as the deaf parents did. She obliged. John, however, soon received orders to be on duty on the West Coast. Immediately, they pressed for the start of a class for 18-month to three-year-old deaf children on the Monterey Peninsula in California. Bureaucratic machinery is well-oiled. Her request was passed from one bureaucrat to another—"Classes for the very young deaf, what do they need it for?" "Wait until they are three years old," "Put them with other handicapped children," "Integrate them with hearing children," "We do not have enough deaf children—ok, if you can find me not less than six deaf children will start a class for the 18-month-three-year-old deaf children." They thought Mr. Snapp would never find that many deaf children on the Monterey Peninsula. They did not reckon with Fleana, a greatly determined woman.

Like a collector with a net in pursuit of butterflies, Fleana Snapp roamed the Monterey Peninsula. Every time she caught sight of a child with a hearing aid her heart pounded and she became engulfed in animated conversation with the parent. To the consternation of the bureaucrat who challenged her, Fleana presented him with the names and addresses of six deaf children. A class was started and a year later Connie Yanconne came to California. Connie and her husband are northern Californians and the lure of greener pastures was irresistible. When Fleana asked her to accept a teaching job in Monterey, a call to the County Office of Education paved the way for her new job.

Connie Yanconne is a marvelous, gifted teacher who has tried the oral method, cued speech and settled on total communication as the most suitable method to meet the individual needs of deaf children. Young but insightful beyond her years, she emphasized family involvement, a sensitivity for the communication needs of young deaf children, and she made many suggestions for learning activities in the home.

In the meantime, the Snapp family, the whole bunch of them, became immersed in learning total communication. They learned the new form with its verb endings, distinguishing tense forms, signs for "he, she, they, him," signs for words where there was none before. Rachel was encouraged to use her speech at all times and everyone used his speech when signing to her. Of course, auditory input was not overlooked and Rachel constantly wore her hearing aid. They remembered the admonitions of Connie Yanconne to fingerspell if they did not know the sign for a word.

It is one thing to use total communication when the deaf child is involved and another thing to use it with other hearing members of the family in the presence of the deaf child—in other words, the creation of a communicating environment so that the deaf child will see what otherwise she would hear of the incidental communication going on.

Mrs. Snapp was busily talking to one of her girls when she felt Rachel tugging at her. She ignored Rachel and went on talking to her hearing daughter. She felt a more forceful tug and was about to turn around in order to tell Rachel to wait when she saw tears in her deaf daughter's eyes. Rachel was finally able to say "Mommy, you are not signing."

From that day on, everyone used signs as well as speech when talking to each other. Everything spoken was also signed, even swear words. At the dinner table, the family played sentence games. One member would say "box." Another member would say "The box." A third member would say "The box is." A fourth member would say "The box is big." At another time Fleana would fingerspell a word and then ask Rachel to sign it. Roles would be reversed—Rachel would fingerspell a word and her mother would give the sign for it.

Phrases, expressions, idioms, sayings, spoken descriptions of everyday common occurrences were communicated to Rachel.

This was the background scene when I first entered the home of the Snapps and met five-year-old Rachel. Although I had been warned about Rachel, for instance, when she was three years old Roy Holcomb told me she had no equal for language sophistication, I still was not prepared for what I witnessed.

Rachel is a cute, beautiful, personable human being. Her mother spelled my full name, my wife's full name and the names of three other persons I had brought along with me. Her mother spelled the names only once and Rachel could spell them back instantly. Flames were shooting up in the fireplace of the living room. My eyes almost popped out when Rachel said "The fire is blazing." She used the new sign for "the," the Ameslan sign for "fire," the new sign for "is" and because there was no sign the family knew for "blazing" she fingerspelled this word and all the while she was vocalizing.

Rachel dazzled us with sentence after sentence that any normal hearing child would use. We brought along our three-year-old deaf daughter, Carol, and they both hit it off at once. They played together all night. The hunger for companionship one deaf person has for another deaf person was no less true here than two hearing children attracted to each other by some common bond. I remember when I was a boy and was given a basketball for my birthday, I went to the school yard. There were hearing children everywhere but I soon found it was my basketball they wanted and not me.

When it was time to leave I invited Rachel to come and stay with us. This was a mistake. She wanted to come with us right then and there and Carol joined in the insistent chorus.

Fleana Snapp tried to reason with Rachel. "Not tonight. We will visit them some other time."

"WHY?" Rachel snapped. Mrs. Snapp replied "Santa Claus is coming and he'll be confused on where to leave the presents."

"He will not be confused," Rachel quickly responded, using the new sign for the past tense of "confuse." Then she said and this put us all in stitches "I am going to have a fit." She tapped her shoe on the floor as she said this. "Stop tapping at me," her mother said. Then Rachel did not sign at all. Instead, a torrent of words was voiced by her. She was pouting and shouting just like a hearing child. It was beautiful. The family spat was just like any other family spat.

"I want to go to Carol's house," Rachel kept insisting. "Now." Our Carol put her nose in. "With me, my house now." Suddenly, they both ran upstairs. I followed them up, huffing and puffing. I carried down a kicking, punching Carol. Everybody downstairs tried hard not to laugh.

I felt light and gay. My heart was lifted up. For over 20 years I deeply felt that if only a family were totally involved in the communication process that included manual

communication, the deaf child will have a chance to read and write, to sing and drink deep of the springwaters of life. For generations, almost all young deaf children went through oral methods only during their critical learning years. Now there are families like the Snapps in Montana, in Monterey, in Minnesota, in Chicago, in Maryland, in Pennsylvania, almost everywhere. Perhaps the effects will snowball. At long last, there is some hope for the educational well-being of our deaf children.

I asked the Snapps why not expose your child, let the world see the miracle they have achieved, let the world know that manual communication and speech can co-exist, that the one can facilitate the acquisition of the other.

The Snapps are modest and cautious people. "We do not want to become a traveling carnival." Mr. Snapp has many irons in the fire. He feels that the current parent organizations in California are not achieving their goals. He feels that a new, statewide parent organization firmly committed to the total communication philosophy is necessary to accomplish the objective of a total education for deaf children. He wants to enter the Leadership Training Program at California State University, Northridge and in the years ahead find a position where he can reach the most people in the least amount of time.

As for myself, I want to jump on every rooftop and announce what has come to pass. I want to spread the glad tidings.

National Advisory Committee Announces Three New Members

The National Advisory Committee on Education of the Deaf is pleased to announce the appointment of the following new members:

Dr. Victor H. Galloway
Director of Professional Services
Model Secondary School for the Deaf
Gallaudet College
Washington, D.C.

Dr. Winifred Hallock Nies Northcott
Project Director
Special Education Section
Minnesota State Dept. of Education
St. Paul, Minnesota

Mrs. Barbara B. Sachs
Clinical Psychologist
Mental Health Programs for the Deaf
National Institute of Mental Health
St. Elizabeth's Hospital
Washington, D.C.

They join the following members to complete the full membership:

Mrs. Nanette Fabray MacDougall, Chairman
Pacific Palisades, California

Mr. Michael H. Boyd
Graduate Student
University of Illinois
Northlake, Illinois

Dr. Leo E. Connor
Executive Director
Lexington School for the Deaf
Jackson Heights, New York

Dr. Harriet G. Kopp
Department of Speech Pathology and Audiology
San Diego State College
San Diego, California

Dr. Wesley C. Meierhenry
Adult and Continuing Education
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

Mr. John Melcher
Director
Division of Handicapped Children
Wisconsin State Department of Public Instruction
Madison, Wisconsin

Miss Laurene E. Simms
Student
California State College at Northridge
Northridge, California

Mrs. Terri R. Velarde
Teacher
County-Wide School for the Deaf
Austin High School
El Paso, Texas

Dr. Thomas Howard Walker
Dean
Division of Continuing Education
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas

Dr. Harriet G. Kopp is the immediate past chairman of the committee. Nanette Fabray MacDougall has been appointed chairman for this year.

The committee has made the following recommendations to the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, U.S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Priority Goals for Education of Deaf Children, Youths and Adults

The NACED is impressed with the priority goals expressed by the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped (BEH) and the Office of Education (OE) for the 1972-77 period, and commends the OE for its strong expression of concern for the welfare of the handicapped. NACED's particular interest in the problems of deafness resulted in a statement by the committee of its desire to strengthen particular goals as they relate to the hearing impaired. The committee supports the priority goals as stated by OE with the following additions:

Priority No. 2—Increased Services to Deaf and Hard of Hearing Children and Youths:

1. By 1975, provide quality educational programs for 95% of all deaf children and youth in the United States. This means an additional 4,500 deaf children will be enrolled in programs for deaf children making an approximate total enrollment of 50,000 deaf children by 1975. There is no accurate estimate of the number of adults requiring service.

2. By 1975, provide basic and supportive educational services to 90% of American hard of hearing children and youth. Currently on 43,915 of the estimated 348,600 hard of hearing, age 0-19, are being served adequately.

Priority No. 3—Career Education: To assure that by the year 1977, all hearing handicapped persons have had career educational training that is relevant to the needs of the job market, meaningful to their career aspirations, and realistic to their fullest potential.

Priority No. 4—Manpower Development: To assure that all handicapped children served in the schools (75% by 1977) have a trained teacher competent in the skills required to aid the child in reaching his full potential, taking into consideration any special learning problems, communication gaps and psychosocial aberrations attendant upon handicaps or disabilities. (NACED is concerned about provision of supportive professional personnel in addition to teachers to meet these special problems.)

Priority No. 5—Early Childhood Education: To secure the enrollment of 750,000 (75%) preschool aged handicapped children in Federal, state and local educational and day care programs with concomitant development of resources and manpower required to serve them.

NACED has proposed specific goals related to the deaf:

To secure the inclusion of all deaf children under four years of age in educational programs throughout the United States.

1. Before 1975, insure that all three and four-year-old deaf children are enrolled in special education classes or schools.

2. Before 1977, provide educational programs for 50% of deaf children between one and three years of age.

3. Before 1980, provide appropriate educational programs for all deaf children between birth and five years of age.

NACED welcomes response to these goals from interested readers. Suggestions with respect to implementation, modification, addition or exclusion of items should be sent to the NACED office for consideration by the Committee.

Mrs. Nanette Fabray MacDougall
Chairman
National Advisory Committee on Education of the Deaf, ROB 3, Rm. 2604
Bureau of Education for Handicapped
U.S. Office of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20202

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Certification Program

As of March 1, 248 interpreters have been evaluated as part of the national certification program. Of those evaluated, 180 will receive one or more certificates.

The April evaluation calendar includes local evaluations in Ohio, Northern California, New Jersey, North Carolina, Colorado, Washington State and Virginia.

Chapter News

Interpreters in Southern Idaho, led by Jim Palmer, are planning to organize a chapter. We look forward to welcoming a new chapter soon.

Add to Your Library

The Florida RID announces publication of the proceedings of its Legal Seminar, held February 3-5, 1972. Included in the 225-page volume are speeches, summaries of group discussions, transcript of a mock trial and an article detailing the passage of the interpreter law in Florida. To order a copy, send $3.75 (check or money order) to Florida RID, Box 402, Dunedin, Fla. 33528.

* * *

This month's **interprenews** was written by members of the Michigan RID (MIRID). Space limitations permit printing only a portion of the interesting, well-written material submitted. The editor selected two articles on ethics and reminds readers that the opinions expressed are those of the Michigan chapter of the RID.

Michigan RID (MIRID)
By EDNA JONES

"Organization" and "evaluation" are two big words in the Michigan RID (MIRID) right now.

MIRID is divided into five regions according to population areas. It is in regional meetings that members are given a chance to practice for the upcoming RID evaluations.

Region I, chaired by Rev. Russ Johnson, encompasses the metropolitan Detroit area. Meetings are held once a month at alternate locations.

At one recent Region I meeting, Agnes Foret, Michigan's evaluation chairman, read selected humorous stories to interpreters who had to interpret the stories extemporaneously.

At another meeting, Rev. Johnson read selected scriptures from the Bible to be interpreted extemporaneously. "He was not that Light, but was sent to bear witness of that Light" (John 1:8). Mrs. Foret astutely conveyed "Light" as "Jesus" in her American Sign Language interpretation.

Interpreters have also taken the opportunity at regional meetings to compare various signs, to practice artistic interpreting and to discuss questions of ethics and professionalism.

Mrs. Foret has scheduled the first RID evaluations in Michigan for June 2.

Mrs. Foret is secretary-treasurer of MIRID. Other officers are Edna Jones, president; Margaret Johnson, vice president; Russ Johnson, parliamentarian; Clarence Shultz, Ruth Roberts and Betty Pellegrino, board members.

Ethics In Interpreting
By BETTY PELLEGRINO

You are one of two interpreters called to interpret in a court case. Operating on a rotating basis, you sit back while the other interpreter starts. You notice that the other interpreter is not interpreting accurately. What do you do?

You are called by a vocational rehabilitation counselor to interpret for one of his clients in a job situation. You carry out the assignment, in which the deaf applicant is rejected for the job. The next day the counselor calls you and asks, "Why didn't my client get that job?" What do you tell him?

These are two types of decisions interpreters sometimes have to make on the spur of the moment. A small sample of interpreters in Michigan was asked to comment on these two questions. The consensus was:

The situation in the courtroom is ambiguous. In what way was the second interpreter "not interpreting accurately"? Was he using a manual communication method the client did not understand? Was he even aware of different manual communication methods? Or was he deliberately altering testimony?

Regardless of any improper interpreting, the onlooking interpreter is not in a position to evaluate the motives of the person interpreting. He is in a position to evaluate whether effective interpreting is occurring and to advise the court if he feels the interpreting is not effective.

The interpreter's field of responsibility here is broad. He has a responsibility to the court, to both parties in the legal action, to the other interpreter, to himself and to the profession of interpreting as a whole. Therefore, his approach in citing ineffective interpreting to the court is a sensitive question indeed.

One approach would be to encounter one of the attorneys and ask him to request a temporary recess. Explain that you need to have a conference with the other interpreter to assure compatibility of interpreting procedures, but do not accuse the interpreter of any wrongdoing.

With a recess, explain to the other interpreter privately how you assess the situation and try to eliminate the conflict. If the interpreter is simply using an ineffective manual communication method, he should appreciate your help and adjust accordingly. If he cannot adjust, he should resign. Likewise, if he is deliberately distorting testimony for whatever purpose, he should resign.

If the interpreter refuses to resign, you should ask for an audience with the judge in chambers, not in open court. You should explain to him the situation and ask for a decision. If necessary, give him the name of your employer (if you were assigned by an agency), a certified interpreter or someone else who could verify your competence as an interpreter.

If the judge declines to dismiss the other interpreter, you would be wise to resign yourself.

In the vocational rehabilitation situation, the interpreter may report to a counselor any communication problems with that counselor's client, but the interpreter should not disclose the content of any interpreting assignment.

In a job interview there are two communication sources, e.g., a personnel manager and a deaf applicant. The interpreter is a channel of communication, not a source. A counselor has a right to know what happened in his client's interview, but he should get that information from the sources, not the channel. If a person wants to know the plot of a television program, he should ask either the

people who produced the program or someone who saw it. He would be foolish to ask his television set.

Theoretically, the interpreter does not have the information to give. As a channel, the interpreter acts as a "switchboard" for information, but, while information does go through the interpreter, information does not rest with him.

The opinions offered here are a consensus. There was not total agreement among the interpreters surveyed. The MIRID is interested in the reactions of interpreters across the country. Comments in support of or in opposition to the views stated here should be addressed to the MIRID, 36970 S. Huron Rd., New Boston, Mich. 48164. The MIRID would also appreciate comments on other situations involving interpreting ethics.

An Interpreting Story

By ROBERT M. INGRAM

A woman called my office recently and identified herself as an interpreter for the deaf. She then said she was teaching a "sign language" course as part of the adult education program of a local school system and inquired as to whether I might be able to use her services. Always on the lookout for new talent, I began to investigate her qualifications.

"Exactly what is it that you teach?" I asked.

"Sign language, of course, I just told ya."

"I know, but what kind of sign language?"

"English sign language," she replied, "That's the only kind there is, ain't it?"

"Well, no, there are several kinds."

"All I know is my parents are deaf, and I've been using sign language all my life and it's English."

"Do your parents speak?"

"No, they're deaf mutes. They just sign."

"Well they probably use American Sign Language then."

"Of course they do. I told you they use English."

"No, you don't seem to understand. American Sign Language is not English. It has a different lexicon (or vocabulary), a different syntax (or grammar) and a different semological base (or meanings)."

"I don't know all those big words. I just know that I use sign language with my parents, and it's English."

"How would you sign this sentence: I am going to town."

"Whaddaya mean, 'How would I sign it?' I'd sign it just like you said it."

"How do you sign the word 'am'?"

"I wouldn't. Deaf don't use that."

"How would you sign 'going'?"

"Don't you know sign language?"

"Yes. I am a son of deaf parents. I am a former employe of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, and I am certified as an interpreter for the deaf by the RID."

"I don't know what that RID is, and I ain't licensed, but I'm an interpreter."

"I'm sure you are. Now how did you say you would sign 'going'?"

"Like 'go,' of course."

"What about the 'ing'?"

"What about it? Deaf don't need that."

"If you don't sign 'am' or the 'ing,' you're using American Sign Language, not English. There is a process called Signed English, but it has all of those extra words and word endings in it."

"Deaf don't need those words. They don't use 'em anyway."

"Some do."

"I never seen one that did."

"Have you ever met a deaf college graduate?"

"Deaf don't go to college. Their English ain't good enough. You sure don't know much about deaf do ya?"

"Have you ever heard of Gallaudet College?"

"Is that in Michigan?"

"No, it's in Washington."

"I went to Oregon once, but I never been to Washington."

"No. Washington, D.C. That's where Gallaudet College is. Gallaudet is the only complete liberal arts college for the deaf in the world."

"How come they never had that before?"

"Gallaudet College was established in 1864."

"Well looks like they woulda told somebody about it."

"You say you're an interpreter. Where do you interpret?"

"In court mostly. You know Sam Hicks? Lives over in Dearborn. His wife caught him running out on her, so she got a divorce. I got that case taken care of."

"Sounds like you did."

"Serves him right with those four kids at home. Hard enough raisin' kids anyway. And he's deaf. Got no business runnin' out on his wife like that, and I told him so. Told the judge, too."

"How long ago was that?"

"About six months."

"Have you interpreted in court since then?"

"Nope. Guess ain't no more deaf gettin' divorced."

"I guess not. Well, it's been nice talking to you. I've got clients waiting, so I have to go."

"Wait a minute what about me? Can you use me?"

"It's hard to say. Your talents are highly specialized, and the demand is so rare for such unique services. We don't get many calls for someone with such a combination of expertise in 'English Sign Language,' deaf education, marriage counseling and legal interpreting. But, if we do, I'll certainly remember you, and you can be sure I'll inform all the courts to be on the lookout for you."

(Editor's note: Mr. Ingram is Consultant with the Deaf at the Detroit Hearing and Speech Center. The story, he informs us, though based on an actual incident, is primarily fiction. Thank goodness!)

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Humor AMONG THE DEAF

By Toivo Lindholm
4816 Beatty Drive, Riverside, California 92506

HIS JABBER WAS GREEK TO THEM

On a recent holiday cruise on a Greek boat around the Caribbean islands, deaf Kenneth Murphy, a dyed-in-the-wool Gaelic laddie, was approached by a fellow passenger and asked if he was Greek. He admitted that he was not, though perhaps he talked that way.

* * *

One of my grandsons in Virginia gave me a beautiful 4x8-inch, dark green on light green placard containing this legend:

MAJORITY NOT SILENT
GOVERNMENT'S DEAF

* * *

An interesting letter came from the Rev. Dr. Homer Grace:

. . . Dr. Bell! I saw him quite often when I was in Gallaudet College, 1906-11. He would come over on the Green and talk to the boys.

He was adept in the sign language, nothing crude about his signs or fingerspelling. He had a bushy beard as you know from his pictures, also was dressed in plus fours every time I saw him. (Dictionary definition of plus fours: knickerbockers cut very full and bagging below the knees.) I don't know why his name is always associated with pure oralism.

He and Dr. Gallaudet seemed on opposite sides of the fence. Dr. Bell was for oral training, Dr. Gallaudet for the combined system.

I never saw an auto around when he (Dr. Bell) dropped in at Kendall Green, so I guess he rode the street cars. Lived in N.W. Washington, I think.

* * *

We had a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year card from Belgium, from one Edw. Verheezen of Turnhout, Belgie, who started the envelope with one of the "Toivo" monograms (remember?). The card had an illustration of four books, among them "Tower Clock" and "La Vie de l'Abbe de l'Epee." Also a drawing of a hand pointing to the ear, indicating deafness. Season's greetings were in seven languages.

We hope to hear from Mr. Verheezen again.

* * *

Saw this in **Reader's Digest's** "Fun Fare":

A doctor in Sequatchie Valley in Tennessee was called to examine the young wife of an elderly, deaf mountaineer.

"Your wife is pregnant," he told her husband.

The mountaineer, hand behind his ear, queried, "Eh?"

The doctor shouted, "I said your wife is pregnant."

"Eh?"

Finally the doctor screamed, "Your wife is going to have a baby."

The man walked to the edge of the porch, spat out a mouthful of tobacco juice, and drawled, "I ain't a bit surprised. She's had ev'ry opportunity."—Dolce Ogden

* * *

The daily papers report that the Bell System is installing new telephones, an improvement over the old telephones in general use. But there is complaint that half the hearing aids in use are not compatible with the new telephones. The American Telephone & Telegraph and the Hearing Aid Industry Conference are trying to resolve the problem. "The immediate problem is with the Bell's new Trimline telephone, a compact model with the dial in the handset. That phone and a new receiver due for installation soon in pay phones is more compact and more durable than present receivers, but also emits less electromagnetic energy.

"The result is a weaker signal for persons whose hearing aid is equipped with a device which attaches to telephones so they can hear. Of the three million persons with hearing aids, about half those with the most severe hearing losses depend on such devices.

"Bell had proposed that hearing aid users buy a $5 amplifier the size of a hockey puck. But the hearing aid industry said it's impractical to expect persons with poor hearing to carry the amplifier around all the time."

* * *

This came from Kenneth Murphy, Anaheim, Calif.:

While strolling about town at Port of Spain, Trinidad, a street peddler offered a watch for $30.00 and which I declined. A moment later, he caught up with me and offered the watch for $25.00. Then he came down to $20,00, $15.00 and $12.00, successively. At this point I weakened and examined the timepiece. The sweep-hand was ticking, the face had a well-known brand name, automatic, 21 jewels, waterproof and antimagnetic. The glitter of the gold finish with an equally pretty wristband, to boot, made the offer quite hard to resist and still I refused. Now, the peddler put the watch in my shirt pocket and gestured with his hands that I could have it for $10. So, I handed him a good U.S. $10 bill.

As we returned to California, I had discovered that the watch would keep good time only as long as I rewound it daily. My friend, a watch expert, examined it and then scribbled on a pad, "Looks like the guy in Trinidad removed the automatic section of the works and put in a bug. He should have informed you to keep that bug well fed. Otherwise, the watch should keep good time if you perform the automatic chore of rewinding daily."

* * *

The rest of the material to follow in this department is from the collection of Harry Belsky, Jackson Heights, N.Y.

* * *

"That hospital," said the guide, "was built and endowed by a deaf-mute." "Indeed," said the loquacious lunatic. "Then it is the first authentic case of being dumb-founded that I ever encountered."—N.Y. Journal, Deaf-Mutes Journal, 1898

* * *

A deaf boy, a pupil in the Old London School—thinking of Genesis VII, verse 15—asked his teacher if the fishes also went "two and two" in the ark. He thought they would be happier outside.—Deaf-Mutes Journal, 1894

* * *

Psychologists tell us that 90 percent of all we have learned has been learned through the eyes, the remaining 10 percent through the other four senses combined.—Deaf-Mutes Journal, 1942

* * *

UMPIRE CURRY DIDN'T FINE HOY

After Hoy had reached first base in the seventh inning of yesterday's game in Philadelphia, he walked back of Farrar who stood about ten feet from the base. Farrar objected to this and appealed to Umpire Curry. The latter walked over to Hoy and commanded him to get in the base line. Hoy didn't move.

"Do you understand what I say?" thundered Curry. Hoy did not budge. "Say, young feller, I'll just about give you the limit if you don't move."

Just then, one of the crowd cried out, "Say, Curry, yer bloke, don't yer know dat gilly is deef and dumb?"

Curry wilted and one of the Washington players told Hoy what Curry wanted him to do.—Philadelphia Press, DMJ 1889

* * *

A group of deaf workers employed in an aircraft plant are called "handicapables" by fellow workers because of their efficiency.—The Volta Review, the Rocky Mountain Leader (1944)

* * *

You know the struggle the deaf have with mastery of English. Well, here is a droll story from Tulsa, a true one.

One of the boys was looking for a room. He went to a certain place in response to an ad in the papers. Confronting the lady of the house he took out pad and pencil and wrote: "I would like to rent the room you advertised."

The lady wrote back: "Sorry but my husband has just rented it."

The boy read her message gravely, then replied, "Why does your husband need

another room? He can use yours. I need this room badly."—The American Era (1918)

* * *

VISIBLE PROOF

Clubleigh's wife is deaf!

"Does she talk with her fingers?"

"I guess so. Clubleigh hasn't a dozen hairs on his head."—Des Moines Capital (1914)

* * *

A dumb-belle—a mute beauty.—Printers' Gazette (1889)

* * *

Writing is painting invisible words, giving substance and color to immaterial thought, enabling the dumb to talk to the deaf.—Penman Art Journal, the DMJ (1887)

* * *

God hears no more than the heart speaks and if the heart be dumb, God will certainly be deaf.—The DMJ (1881)

* * *

In the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at New York, there were two boys, respectively named Rose and Thorne who were very intimate. The other day Thorne left the institution to work on his father's farm. The other boy felt so lonely after the departure of his chum that he said, "I am a Rose without a Thorne."—Deaf-Mutes Journal (1884)

* * *

TOLD AT THE LIARS' CLUB

No sooner was I seated in a chair than the barber commented on the weather, and directed a current of discourse into my ears. "Je ne comprends pas," said I with an inward chuckle, thinking his volubility would be checked. In very good French he started in afresh. I looked at him as if bewildered, and then interrupted him by asking, "Was sagen Sie?"

He began to repeat in German all that he had been saying when I shut him off with, "Oh, talk with your fingers. I am deaf and dumb."—Truth, The Weekly News (1893)

* * *

Hobbs and Dobbs were discussing men who stammer. The hardest job I ever had, said Hobbs, "was to understand a deaf and dumb man who stammered."

"How can a deaf and dumb man stammer?" asked Dobbs.

"Easily enough," replied Hobbs. "He had rheumatism in his fingers."—London Tidbits (1894)

* * *

BAD ENGLISH

Foreign chauffeur (to deaf farmer): "Can you tell vare I gid some gasoline by der automobile already yet?"

Farmer: "Hey?"

Foreign chauffeur: "No, mine Gott, nod hay. Dis vas a modor car, not a horse."—Ford Jokes and Stories

* * *

HUMOROUS GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE

A deaf and dumb couple in Missouri were divorced on the husband's plea that the wife nagged him in the sign language.—Humor and Wisdom from the Pages of Legal Chatter

* * *

A droll tale is told about a deaf man who had a nightmare and broke his knuckles on a bedpost, screaming.—Radio Joke Book (1935)

* * *

Before I proceed further, I must here beg leave to differ in opinion from some writers as to which of the two objects, the blind or the deaf and dumb, is the most to be pitied. It has been contended by some, the comparison is greatly in favor of the blind. I cannot agree with them, under any circumstances, and shall here give you the answer of two deaf and dumb scholars of the Abbe Sicard, to the following question, which evidently favors the reverse.

Q. "Do the deaf and dumb think themselves unhappy?"

The following is the answer of Massieu.

A. "No, because we seldom lament that which we never 'possessed,' or know we can never be in possession of; but should the deaf and dumb become blind, they would think themselves very unhappy; because sight is the finest, the most useful, and the most agreeable of all the senses. Besides, we are amply indemnified for our misfortune, by the signal favor of expressing by gestures, and by writing our ideas, our thoughts, and our feelings; and likewise by being able to read books and manuscripts."

The following is the answer of Clerc.

A. "He who never had anything has never lost anything, and he who never lost anything has nothing to regret; consequently, the deaf and dumb who never heard or spoke have never lost either hearing or speech; and he who has nothing to lament cannot be unhappy. Besides, it is a great consolation for them to be able to replace hearing by writing and speech by signs."—The Art of Instructing the Infant Deaf and Dumb, by John Pauncefort Arrowsmith, London (1819)

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PORTLAND DE L'EPEE CATHOLIC DEAF ASSOCIATION—I.C.D.A. CHAPTER NO. 45

QUESTIONS AND OPINIONS
on
Parliamentary Procedure

By Edwin M. Hazel
Qualified Parliamentarian, Member, the National Association of Parliamentarians, and the Chicago Association of Parliamentarians, American Institute of Parliamentarians, Illinois Association of Parliamentarians

"I believe that if you think about disaster, you will get it. Brood about death and you hasten your demise. **Think** positively and masterfully, with confidence and faith, and life becomes more secure, more fraught with action, richer in achievement and experience." — Captain Eddie Rickenbacker

* * *

Q. I think the Chair (president or presiding officer) has **no** right to join the discussion or argument on a question (motion). Please advise what I should do to stop such a practice.—Mrs. McK

A. Just call the Chair's attention to this irregularity. The Chair should **never** take sides. Otherwise confidence in his neutrality would be destroyed. Also, after a motion is made and seconded, the Chair should, of course, state it before debate takes place. Furthermore, he should ask members if they understand what the motion is before they vote, so they can vote intelligently. If necessary, the Chair may explain what the motion is, but no more.

Q. What are the duties of the president?

A. To preserve order, direct business, put questions, announce votes, decide points of order and maintain the integrity of the proceedings and the dignity of the members over which he presides. He should also be well-informed on the constitution and bylaws, and Robert's Rules of Order, Revised.

Q. What must be the conduct of the speaker (member who has the floor)?

A. It must be respectful to the Chair, to the assembly and to any visitors; personalities **must** be avoided. Even the naming of members unnecessarily is deemed disrespectful.

Q. Please tell us why it is advisable to have a qualified parliamentarian for a large organization such as a state or national association.—JF

A. Experience has shown the need for a qualified or professional parliamentarian in large organizations for several reasons. His presence insures justice, courtesy, order in business, the rule of majority and the rights of the minority. Members may have to be reminded to respect the rights of others or may need help in conducting business properly. It would be wonderful if every school for the deaf had a parliamentary law class like many public schools, colleges and universities now have.

Q. How does an organization go about choosing a parliamentarian?—AMcP

A. When an association or organization needs a qualified or professional parliamentarian, he may be appointed by the president, usually with the approval of the board of directors. The duty of the parliamentarian is to advise the president or presiding officer on any question or point that may arise.

Q. If a parliamentarian is officially appointed by the president with the approval of the assembly at a convention, is he entitled to receive compensation for his services?

A. Usually, yes. The board of directors should be given the power (bylaws) to determine the amount of compensation; however, the parliamentarian may be willing to give his services as a contribution, but such mutual agreement should **not** be taken for granted.

Q. May a delegate to a convention be appointed as a parliamentarian?

A. No. The two positions—delegate and parliamentarian—are **not** compatible. A delegate, representing his organization, has the right to make motions, debate and vote the same as any other delegate while the parliamentarian has no say except to advise the president impartially in ruling on points of order and answering parliamentary questions.

Q. Should the secretary append "Respectfully submitted" to the minutes?—Miss R. McD

A. Such is not necessary. The name only will suffice. See page 248, Robert's Rules of Order, Revised.

Q. Should the name of a seconder be recorded in the minutes?—AMcG

A. "**Generally** the name of the member who **introduces** a main motion is recorded **but** not of the seconder"—R.O.R., page 247.

Q. Can members who are in arrears for dues be counted for a quorum?

A. No.

Q. Supposing a member is **not** loyal to his association or tries to cause changes which are not in accordance with the spirit of the association, what happens?

A. Progress demands changes. To secure wise changes, it is desirable that members be encouraged to think and to express their ideas. It is to be expected that many of the ideas advanced will be found undesirable, but to label a member as disloyal simply because he advances an unpopular idea is extremely dangerous. But, after an adjournment of a meeting, it is the duty of the defeated party to acquiesce in the decision of the majority and refrain from further criticism. They have no right to talk afterwards in a way which would interfere with the carrying out of the policy adopted. Such action would make them liable to having charges preferred against them for their improper conduct, according to R.O.R. and many other authorities on parliamentary law.

True or False

T F 1. When a quorum is not present, the Chair has the right to compel the members in another room to attend the meeting to constitute a quorum.

T F 2. The chairman of a committee in charge of a social or the like has the right to draw on the profits to pay himself or the committee members for their time lost from work.

T F 3. **During** an election of officers, a member has the right to influence other members to vote for certain candidates to offices.

T F 4. It is the duty of every member to know the rules of parliamentary procedure.

T F 5. A motion, once withdrawn, may be renewed.

T F 6. The Chair **must** wait for a member to move to adjourn before the meeting may be adjourned.

T F 7. Tabled motions belong to "Unfinished Business" at the next regular business meeting.

T F 8. A member has the right to criticize the Chair's ruling or argue with him without an appeal.

T F 9. Every member of a committee **must** be notified, in ample time, of a called committee meeting.

T F 10. A motion is lost if it lacks a second.

Answers to True or False

1. True.

2. False. Such action **must** be authorized by the assembly **in advance** before this chairman assumes the responsibility of the affair. Furthermore, remember that **without** consent or approval of the assembly, a committee **cannot** make decisions on such things as date, place, expenditure for a picnic, social or entertainment and also **cannot** make purchases or hire an attorney or the like. Again, the treasurer is **not** permitted to make a payment without the approval of the assembly under any circumstances, or he may face punishment.

3. True. The implied (formal) main motion before the assembly is "That ..... be elected." The motion is debatable and the purpose of debate is to influence members. But if you mean "Does a member, during **balloting** and in the place where the balloting is taking place, have the right to influence members?" then the answer is **false**.

4. True. A meeting without rules is like a ship without a compass. "A **little** learning is a dangergous thing." "A general knowledge of the proper rules **always** tends to **economize** time, **secure** the dispatch of business and **harmonize** all proceedings."—J. B. Burleigh

(Continued on page 29)

'Stamping' Along With Deafness

By RUTH BROWN STURM

For less than fifteen dollars, any reader of this article can collect and display a bit of deaf history in his home on 13 postage stamps from Belgium, France, Germany, Monaco, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain and Yugoslavia.

Poet Pierre Ronsard who lived from 1524 to 1585 was perhaps the first deaf man to be honored with a portrait stamp. He was the leader of a group of French poets deeply interested in creating a modern French literature worthy of comparison with the literature of other languages and was best known for his love sonnets and patriotic poetry. France's 1924 (**219 A28**)* 75c blue commemorates his 400th birthday and is the oldest stamp in this collection.

Though beset by deafness in 1807, the German composer Ludwig van Beethoven composed his Fifth Symphony in a spirit of sheer will power and defiance against Fate. Ten years later total deafness enveloped him, but he continued to compose more musical works. The German stamp shown with this article was issued in 1970 (**1014 A307**) in pale violet and black 10pf to commemorate the bicentenary of Beethoven's birth.

Not shown in the photograph accompanying this article are the many stamps issued in honor of Francisco de Goya y Lucientes, chiefly by Spain. Goya, a painter and engraver, is perhaps most noted for his court painting of the Duchess of Alba. One could make a collection alone of Goya stamps, beginning with the Spanish stamps issued in 1930 (**386 A57** to **402 A59**), continuing with a stamp issued in 1946 (**746 A190**) marking the bicentenary of his birth and concluding with a beautiful series of Goya's paintings in miniature that came out in 1958 (**867 A236** to **876 A236**).

Portrait stamps of other men prominent in the field of deafness were also later issued by France and Monaco.

The French 1959 (**B337**)20fr+10fr black and claret shown here and 25fr+10fr dark blue and black were issued with a surtax to raise money for Red Cross work. They honor Charles Michel Abbe de l'Epee who lived from 1712 to 1789. Deaf Americans know l'Epee as the inventor of the language of signs who founded a school for the deaf in France in 1755. One of the people who came to study the language of signs with him was Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, who later brought this system of communication and instruction to America.

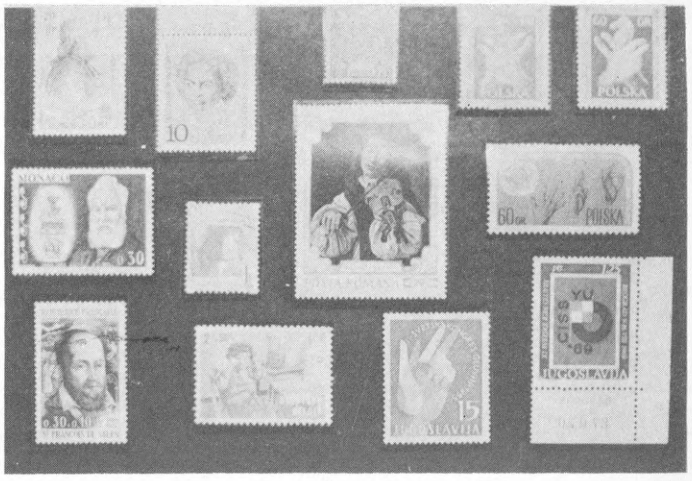
Another French stamp, the 1966 (**B406**) 30c+10c dull violet and purple, honors the memory of St. Francois de Sales who lived from 1567 to 1622 and was Bishop of Geneva. He was the first Catholic churchman to take an active interest in the welfare of the deaf and he befriended a young deaf boy. Today he is considered by Catholic deaf people to be their patron saint, and his name is borne by a day school for the deaf in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Monaco's 1965 (**605 A16**) 30c brown honors Alexander Graham Bell and his invention of the telephone in its series issued to commemorate the centenary of the International Telecommunication Union. Bell is best known to deaf Americans as the husband of a deaf woman, a pioneering educator in Visible Speech and the father of audiology.

In 1931, the Nethelands issued a series of special stamps to raise money for child welfare work. The vermilion and ultramarine 1½c+1½c (**B50 SP 43**) shows a young deaf boy trying to imitate his instructor's voice and read his lips. Note one hand on his own throat and the other on his trusting instructor's throat.

In 1962, Belgium issued a series of stamps to aid institutions for handicapped children. The bright lilac (**B720 SP 338**) 2fr+50c shows a young hearing impaired girl seated near two pieces of audiometric equipment. She seems to wear an expression of happiness as she puts on earphones—or maybe she is taking them off with relief that another hearing evaluation is over!

Poland and Yugoslavia, two East European countries, seem



to have made more of an attempt to note some significant contemporary events in deaf history than a certain other country which shall be named later on in this article. To be specific, in 1956, Poland issued two stamps showing a rook cradled in two hands (**717-8 A276**) in 60gr blue and 40gr dark red to commemorate the First World Chess Championship of the Deaf, February 9-23, held in Warsaw. This was followed in 1967 by the issuance of a 60gr bright blue and black stamp (**1521 A480**) to publicize the Fifth Congress of the World Federation of the Deaf held in Warsaw, August 10-17. Note the WFD emblem and three hand signs representing the letters W-F-D in the Polish manual alphabet.

Yugoslavia used a pictorial representation of sign language on its 1955 15d rose lake stamp (**423 A112**) to publicize the Second World Congress of the Deaf in Zagreb, August 23-27. This was followed by a second 1.25d stamp in deep claret and dull violet, issued in 1969 (**985 A240**) to publicize the XIth World Games for the Deaf held in Belgrade, August 9-16. The CISS flag and emblem are shown on the stamp.

It would be amiss not to include at least one stamp on that one lack all hearing impaired people share to a greater or lesser degree—the sense of hearing. Romania issued a series of paintings on stamps depicting the five senses in 1970. A painting on a 20b gold and multicolored stamp (**2219 A675**) by Gonzales Coques represents the sense of hearing. A young man is shown playing a violin.

Conspicuous by its absence from this collection of stamps is the United States. Offhand, at least eight unique events in American deaf history seem worthy of noting on stamps: 1) the founding of the first free public school for the deaf in Hartford, Conn., by Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, in 1817; 2) the establishment by Act of Congress of a national college for the deaf, in 1864, named after Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet; 3) the formation of the National Association of the Deaf in 1880 and its move into its own building last year; 4) the inauguration of the Captioned Films program by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare in 1958; 5) the invention of a terminal unit by Robert H. Weitbrecht and nationwide installation of teletypewriters for the deaf in 1964; 6) the Xth World Games for the Deaf in Washington, D.C., August 1965; 7) Winter Games for the Deaf, Lake Placid, N.Y., February 9-15, 1975; and 8) the Seventh World Congress of the World Federation of the Deaf in Washington, D.C., July 31-August 8, 1975.

Inquiries at the New York City main post office revealed that any organization can address a letter, on its own stationery, to the Postmaster General, Stamp Advisory Commission, U.S. Postal Service, Washington, D.C. 20260, requesting suitable commemorative stamps to be issued by the U.S. Postal Service. Since the process of governmental approval through design to final printing of such stamps normally takes about two years, the NAD should move speedily to contact congressmen on post office committees about the 13 million hearing impaired potential buyers of such stamps, let alone the expected influx of foreign professional visitors in 1975.

In conclusion, if any fellow philatelist uncovers more in-

* Numbers in parentheses refer to Scott's Catalog numbers.

stances of deaf history on stamps, please share your knowledge with this writer through this magazine. For example, in 1967, the Connecticut chapter of the Gallaudet Alumni Association started a drive to get our government to issue a stamp in honor of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet during the 150th anniversary celebration of the American School for the Deaf in Hartford. This drive failed, but is now being revived again by the same organization to include the name of Laurent Le Clerc, the first deaf teacher of the deaf, hopefully in time for the 200th birthday of this country in 1976.

My thanks go to Douglas Harvey for photographing these stamps, and to the staff of the St. Francois de Sales School, Martin Sternberg and Albert Berke for assisting me in research for this article.

Correspondence To Be Shared By Deaf American Readers

Sylvia M. Sultan
(Mrs. Gunter Sultan)
16421 Haynes Street
Van Nuys, California
91406

March 22, 1973

Mr. Jess M. Smith, Editor
THE DEAF AMERICAN
Editorial Office
5125 Radnor Road
Indianapolis, Indiana 46226
Dear Mr. Smith :

Referring to the February 1973 issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN, I noted an item on page 12 under FOREIGN NEWS by Yerker Andersson with a special and personal interest. It concerned an item from the **British Deaf News**, Vol. 8, No. 10, from Israel about a sign warning "Deaf People Ahead" set up in King George Avenue, Jerusalem.

My particular interest is because a similar article appeared in the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner Newspaper submitted by one of the wire services early in the year 1972. My distress was great upon reading this item, and uncertain in that I did not know where blame should be placed: Was the item, as reported, a verbatim factual report? Was it misinterpreted? Was it submitted by someone in an effort to make a struggling nation look bad in the eyes of the feeling world? And so, I took to my pen at that time, just as I am doing now to you.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I wrote to Madam Prime Minister Golda Meir and in which I enclosed the article I clipped from the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner for her to see. I expressed my thoughts on the matter quite thoroughly and frankly in the letter, feeling sure that this would be the end of the matter. I was delightfully surprised to receive a letter from the Prime Minister's office in March of 1972 advising that the matter would be brought to the attention of the appropriate authorities. And even more delighted, in July of 1972, when I received a letter from the Municipal Spokesman of the Municipality of Jerusalem to indicate that some action had been taken. I am enclosing photocopies of the two letters from Israel so that you may share their answers with me.

It proves again the power of the pen and that not all things should be taken on face value. There is margin for error —and an unfortunate story was eminated from the area. It is our responsibility to seek out the truth. Perhaps you and your Foreign News Editor would be interested in making the information I am giving you here available to your readers for future publication. And perhaps the **British Deaf News** will be interested enough to copy it.

Whenever an item or fact appears about the deaf that is detrimental, take to the pen and express your thoughts—I cannot urge this too strongly. Sometime ago there was an unfortunate fire in a Chicago hotel in which students from the Illinois School for the Deaf were killed. When reported on the late news on one of our local television stations, the reporter kept referring to the "deaf and dumb." That night, before retiring, I wrote a detailed letter to the station's news editor explaining why "deaf and dumb" was a misnomer and that it should be "deaf" period. I received a reply from him, thanking me for informing him of this fact and advising me that my letter was circulated throughout the entire news department of the television station, read by some 100 persons, and that instructions were given out that the phrase "deaf and dumb" was not to be used, but the word "deaf" instead. Again—the power of the pen, and the need to inform people of facts, and to learn the truth yourself.

I know there are hundreds and hundreds of deaf persons or persons associated with the deaf who will be terribly distressed by the article which appeared on page 12 of the February 1973 THE DEAF AMERICAN. Therefore, I felt I owed it to them and to you to share my personal experience concerning this particular news item with everyone.

Thank you for the opportunity to do so.

Yours truly,
s/Mrs. Gunter Sultan
(Sylvia M. Sultan)

Enc.
Copy of Letter to Mrs. Golda Meir
Copy of Letter from Prime Minister's Bureau—Israel
Copy of Letter from Municipal Spokesman—Jerusalem

16421 Haynes Street
Van Nuys, California
February 18, 1972

Mrs. Golda Meir, Prime Minister
State of Israel
Tel Aviv, Israel

Dear Madam Prime Minister Meir:

I am writing you about the enclosed newspaper article, which has me greatly upset and concerned. As the mother of two congenitally deaf children, my eye often picks out an article or item that appears in various forms in or on various news media concerning the deaf. When I read the enclosed article I was somewhat stunned.

I could not believe the article as printed. Yet, I could not be sure that it was altogether incorrect, so I decided to write to you about it. I do not hope for a specific answer to my letter because this would be an unreasonable request. However, I do believe it to be within reason to ask if it is possible to have the matter investigated.

I cannot believe that Israel knowingly would permit such callous indifference to the problems of the handicapped—in this case, the deaf. If traffic expert Mr. Moshe Betzrai did say, indeed: "What next? Will we be seeing signs reading 'Caution—lame people ahead' or 'bald people ahead' " then he is sure misplaced in his position of responsibility, both as traffic expert with authority, and as a servant to fellow man. The article seems too cut and dried, too pat . . . is smacks of misinterpretation or deliberate misrepresentation or falsification of data to a news media for the purpose of disseminating bad publicity for the State of Israel.

On behalf of all parents of deaf children and particularly on behalf of all handicapped persons, may I please urge an investigation into this matter. If true, then I am truly saddened and believe the signs should be put back. There are signs surrounding the school our children attended (these state the name of the school and are quite sufficient to warn the driver), and if not true then the malicious nature of the article should be condemned.

As a mother, I thank you.

Sincerely yours,
s/ Mrs. Gunter Sultan

Enc. Newspaper Article from
Los Angeles Herald-Examiner

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
Jerusalem, 8 March 1972
C. 112-1-4-2

Mrs. Sylvia M. Sultan
16421 Haynes Street
Van Nuys, California 91406

Dear Mrs. Sultan,

I wish to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter to Prime Minister Golda Meir, dated 18 February 1972.

I have taken the liberty of transmitting your letter to the appropriate authorities for their attention.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,
s/ Eli Mizrachi
Assistant Director
Prime Minister's Bureau

MUNICIPALITY OF JERUSALEM
July 4, 1972

Mrs. Gunter Sultan
16421 Haynes Street
Van Nuys, California 91406

Dear Mrs. Sultan:

In answer to your letter concerning the sign for the deaf, I want you to know that indeed we understand your upset and that of many other readers.

The comment made by the traffic expert was an unfortunate misrepresentation of his feelings and does not in any way express the attitudes of the Government towards any handicapped groups of people. I am sure that you are well aware of the various institutions in Jerusalem for the handicapped and the Municipality is even erecting a Park for the Blind which hopefully will soon be completed.

We greatly appreciate the concern you have shown over this article.

Sincerely yours,
Itzhak Grossman
Municipal Spokesman

Parliamentary Procedure

Continued from page 27)

5. True. Because there was no action on it before.

6. False. After a short wait, when there is no further business and no motion to adjourn is made, the Chair may declare the meeting adjourned himself.

7. False. Tabled motions may be taken from the table **any** time at the same meeting or at the next regular business meeting when there is no question pending.

8. False. Without an appeal, the Chair has the right to refuse or ignore the criticism of a member.

9. True. If this has not been done, the chairman of the committee **cannot** give a legal report to the assembly. The Chair (presiding office) **should** rule such a report out of order under such conditions.

10. False because the Chair did not state the motion. No second, no statement by the Chair, no action. The motion may be brought up again after some progress in business.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor:

The question of whether to standardize or not to standardize the American Language of Signs seems to have become a burning issue.

Thus far the only dissenting voice to appear in THE DEAF AMERICAN has been Max Mossel's letter to the Editor in the February number. Nevertheless, there's been enough heat generated pro and con to take a needed firm stand before our language of signs becomes so butchered as to be beyond recognition.

For a parallel we have Chaucer's **Canterbury Tales.** They were modernized by several poets of repute to such an extent as to be hardly recognizable.

Mr. Mossel contends that your editorial on standardizing "was perhaps more shortsighted than well-meaning." We beg to disagree. There was nothing shortsighted in your timely statement that "concern is manifest about too much 'tampering' with Ameslan."

Ours is a unique language, a cherished heritage which, regardless of its limitations, should be preserved intact.

If our language of signs was good enough for our fathers, why isn't it good enough for us? Mr. Mossel warns that we shouldn't resist progress. Not all progress is an improvement. Witness how progress, in recent years, has overwhelmed mankind with a gigantic pollution headache—fish are dying in our streams; the air is being poisoned; the roar from the skies is deafening. Beware of the perils of progress!

If "Manual English leaves much to be desired," as Mr. Mossel says, so too, does American English have its insufficiency. Take the foreigner just learning English, be he German, Italian or a block-headed Swede like me. At once he's stumped by the following sentences in English:

It is a fast color.
The boy runs fast.
Fast by the brook.
They're fast friends.
Fast or feast?
A fast woman
"Fast falls the Eventide."

We all know without being reminded that "words come and go." So do fashions, and here we quote some of Alexander Pope's immortal lines which, seemingly, our young women have embraced as an excuse for clinging to their miniskirts:

"In words, as fashions, the same rule will hold,
Alike fantastic if too new or old;
Be not the first by whom the new are tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

Mr. Mossel admits that "some new signs do seem ludicrous, outlandish and inconvenient." Don't we all agree? Not only to that, but we find some new signs also cumbersome, loathsome and distasteful. Why not then leave well enough alone? I feel we have no right to tamper with the Abbe de l'Epee's masterpiece. Adding ludicrousness to his creation is tantamount to desecrating a priceless work of art.

Surely the good Abbe never meant for signs to be the sole tool by which to teach correct language to the deaf. We like to think he wasn't so dumb that he couldn't see the inadequacy, and thus he created fingerspelling, as an auxiliary, to fill in the gaps.

What then is so wrong with using more fingerspelling and less signs in the home and the classroom? Manual spelling is most infallible, and has been proven to be a valuable aid in teaching the deaf correct English.

To cite one example. There came to Gallaudet College a young chap while I was a student there. He had been born deaf of deaf parents—a grievous blow to both—but fortunately they tackled the problem at the outset. They were determined that their son should not be crippled by a language deficiency, and thereafter started a regime of fingerspelling. While the infant was still in the cradle they began to spell, spell, spell—relentlessly—in front of the wide-eyed, stupefied child regardless of whether he understood or not. Deaf friends who came to call were asked not to use signs. Obligingly they compromised by keeping one hand behind their backs, and used their free hand in social chit-chat.

When the boy entered Gallaudet, at the then astounding age of fourteen, his command of the English language was flawless, and his vocabulary was immense. In addition, he had a beautiful mastery of the sign language, the like of which few of us had seen.

If the above true-to-life story worked out so well 45 years ago, why can't it today? Today's parents are better educated. Learning the finger alphabet shouldn't be such an insurmountable feat. It wasn't in my home when I was growing up. All the members of my family could hear. We were five children, and they all learned early to communicate with me. Signs were never used. Not because of any tabu. It just seemed that fingerspelling was the easiest.

Esther Forsman Cohen
Caldwell, N.J.

WELCOME

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DAVID CROCKETT STATE PARK

North of Highway 64, Lawrenceburg, Tennessee

All Day, Sunday, June 24, 1973

7:00 A.M. TO 7:00 P.M.

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For information write to: Mr. and Mrs. Pat Stewart, P. O. Box 171, Lawrenceburg, Tennessee 38464

IAD — IAD

INDIANA ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

28th BIENNIAL CONVENTION

HOLIDAY INN MERRILLVILLE, IND.

JUNE 8-10, 1973

(ALL DAY PICNIC—SUNDAY, JUNE 10—IZAAK WALTON PARK)

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:

Gary W. Olsen, Convention Chmn., 1200 E. 42nd St., Indianapolis, Indiana 46205

IAD — IAD

A charter flight originating in Chicago on July 19 will carry 179 members of the Junior NAD, their parents and members of the NAD who sign up to the World Games for the Deaf in Malmo, Sweden. The Pol Travel Agency, Suite 522, 2233 North Hamline Ave., Roseville, Minn. 55113, is arranging the tour, which will be directed by Mr. and Mrs. Mel Carter, Jr., of the Minnesota School for the Deaf, Faribault, Minn. 55021. In the above picture Minnesota JNADers are looking forward to seeing England, France, Denmark and Germany—after the Games.

AUSTINE SKIERS—Nancy, Alex and Tony Bonura (shown left to right above) won first places in both slalom and giant slalom in their age groups in the Third Annual Eastern Junior Deaf Ski Tournament at Maple Valley, Vermont. They are students at the Austine School for the Deaf, Brattleboro, and the children of Mr. and Mrs. Dominic Bonura.

Management Techniques Seminars Scheduled For Deaf Executives

Recognizing that leadership training opportunities, which are widely available for hearing executives and professionals, do not exist for deaf persons in similar management positions, the Professional Rehabilitation Workers with the Adult Deaf (PRWAD) has entered into a contract with Public Service Program at Gallaudet College to conduct two Seminars on Management Techniques for deaf leaders.

The first of these management technique seminars was held April 6-8, 1973, at the Skyland Lodge, Skyline Drive, Va. Two outstanding management trainers, Dr. Francis M. Trusty, professor and chairman of the Department of Educational Administration, College of Education, University of Tennessee, and Dr. Robert Mehan, training supervisor, Counseling and Placement Center, Gallaudet College, conducted this first seminar which brought together approximately 18 deaf leaders from the Middle Atlantic area.

The seminar sessions were spent in discussing and analyzing problems facing deaf executives today; in training in human dynamics; in probing problem areas peculiar to deaf executives, in learning techniques of personnel management and in reviewing personal and professional development programs.

The second of these two conferences will be held in Columbia, Mo., in June.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor:

I am writing to present my views and opinions in the "interpreting vs. captioning" for visual interpretation in telecasting.

By all means, I think that instead of using interpreters, a larger segment of the hearing-impaired population will benefit much more from **captioning** . . . what about the recently deafened, oralists, or those with failing hearing who would not be able to read "signs"?

Shirley Glassman

Northridge, Calif.

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Combining academic excellence with Christian love and concern, deaf and hearing students learn together in an accredited residential high school.

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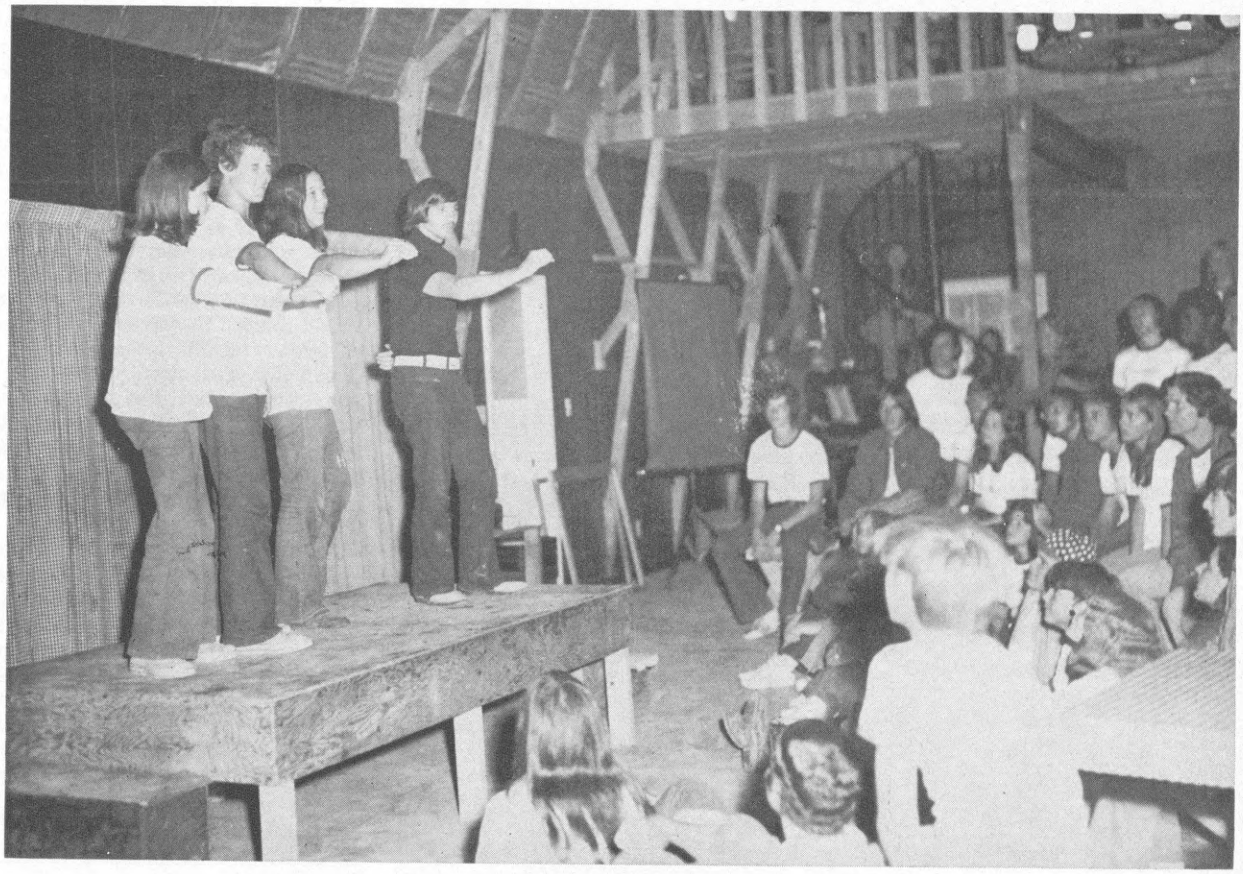
Seymour, Tennessee 37865

Delta Master Masons are invited to attend the
GRAND LODGE COMMUNICATION OF 1973
At Wichita, Kansas, May 30, 31, June 1 and 2, 1973

R. W. Elmer F. Long, Deputy Grand Master
(Acting Grand Master)
Ancient Delta Guild, F. & A. M.
of North America

R. T. Ray F. Stallo, Grand Secy.,
22816 Miriam Way, Colton, CA 92324

YOUTH LEADERSHIP CAMP



• Leadership • Scholarship • Citizenship

Session I: June 18-July 17, 1973
Session II: July 17-August 17, 1973

The 1973 NAD Youth Leadership Camp program invites you to participate in your choice of an unique and challenging summer camp session full of learning, work and fun. It is a special program that offers a challenge for "learning by doing" and "to do your best."

The ultimate goal of the leadership program is to help the students gain a sense of direction and initiative par excellence. Specific purposes of the program:

- Develop individual goals, motivation and creativity
- Provide leadership experience and training
- Offer a unique academic, work and recreational environment.
- Provide a challenging stimulating and relevant summer experience.

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Debates
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CAMP ACTIVITIES
Bonfire programs
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Hiking
Touch football
Softball
Hayrides
Volleyball
Archery
Swimming
Fishing
Treasure hunts
Dancing
Boating
Campouts
Cookouts
Bull sessions
Bowling

Please write for more information or apply directly to:
YOUTH LEADERSHIP CAMP
1200 East 42nd Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46205

Foreign News

By YERKER ANDERSSON

Denmark—The Danish Athletic Association of the Deaf celebrated its 50th anniversary last year. What was unusual in this event was that Mikkel Dahlgaard, the first president (1922-1926), was able to join this celebration. The second president, J. P. Nielsen (1926-1952), is still alive and has been CISS president for several years. The sixth president is Knud Sondergaard.

The association published a special issue containing a list of these presidents and Danish records in athletics and events from 1922 to 1972. It also mentions that Hans Nissen took a total of 75 championships. Ole Artmann, the first deaf CPA (Certified Public Accountant) in Denmark, may have a chance to beat this record since he has won 53 championships and has many more years to remain active in athletics. In international events Denmark apparently was very successful in tennis and swimming.

Belgium—The Belgian Athletic Association of the Deaf reached its 50th anniversary on October 28 last year. Dr. Antoine Dresse, who was CISS Secretary for 40 years, has been a member of its board, first as treasurer and later as chairman, since it was founded.

Great Britain—A conference for European chaplains for the deaf was held in London in October 1972. Chaplains from 11 countries and the Archbishop of Canterbury and a British Cardinal participated and visited several churches for the deaf in London.

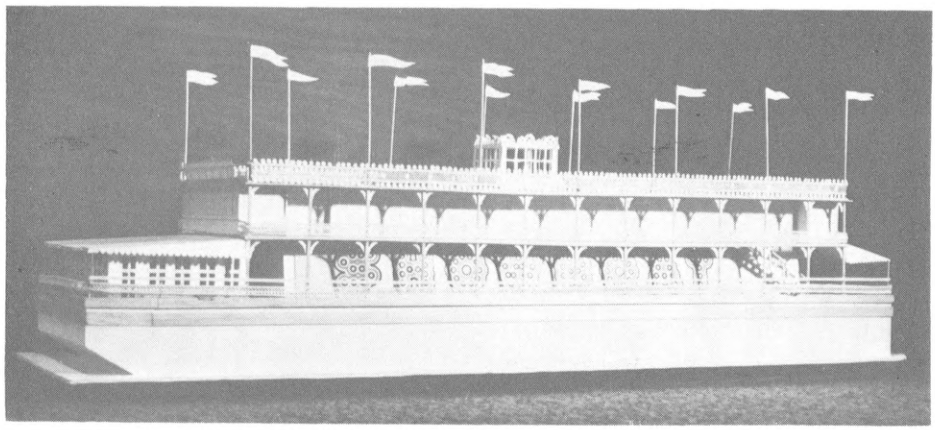
Last August the Department of Education and Science issued a report, "External Examination in Schools for the Deaf and Partially Hearing and Opportunities for Further Education." The report made several suggestions, among them that "special careers masters and mistresses" should be appointed to help deaf children in career development and that schools establish a position (Educational Welfare Officer) to maintain relationship with the adult welfare services. It also discussed the suggestion about the establishment of a "National College of Further Education" and the possibility of training deaf students as teachers of the deaf.

A resolution condoling Robert Stavers Oloman's death by the Board of Gallaudet College was printed in full in the December issue of the **British Deaf News.** He was a social worker for the deaf for many years and was active in several organizations for the deaf, including the British Deaf Association and the Royal National Institute for the Deaf.

The British Deaf Association Further Education and Youth Service will offer the following summer courses:

Summer School, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, lectures and discussions, July 14-21.

(Continued on page 34)



Scale model of SHOWBOAT, America's first waterborne children's theater.

FRONT ROW CENTER

By TARAS B. DENIS

Sail, Sail thy best, Ship of Democracy. Of value is thy freight, 'tis not the present only, The past is also stored in thee . . .*

Inside New York's City Hall, the clock in the Blue Room indicated that it was several minutes past three. His Honor, Mayor John V. Lindsay, had not yet arrived. Up front, seemingly afloat on the huge, polished conference table, beautifully scaled down in miniature, rested a model of the SHOWBOAT, America's first waterborne children's theater.

I turned my attention to the packet on my lap:

THEATRE FOR CHILDREN—TODAY'S FAILURE

Today's children are the most sophisticated ever; they have unprecedented opportunity to explore the world through television, film, printed media . . . This must be tempered by live experience . . . Live theater happens at the moment, in the same room; live people, participating . . . Interacting, not removed in time or space . . . It is the core of learning.

Theater for children, in America, draws little respect—an American phenomenon . . . The work, by and large, is poor . . . Our most gifted playwrights do not write for our most gifted audiences: children . . . Actors regard it as a treadmill to oblivion . . . The critical press generally ignores it.

A center as imaginative, as many faceted, and as high in profile as the SHOWBOAT, will change this . . . New York City will become the focus, the center of the most important theater in the world . . . Theater for children.

I paused. David Hays, mentor of the National and Little Theatres of the Deaf, and now SHOWBOAT's managing director, kept greeting the dignitaries and guests who kept filing into the room. Press people, too, were grabbing seats. Why, here's Julia, David's daughter! (At last! Ever since I had arrived on the premises which, incidentally, had housed the first pupils of the New York School for the Deaf back in 1818, an interpreter was my number one worry.) Relieved, I resumed my reading:

"There are over 120 Community or Ethnic companies in the five boroughs . . . Most of them have no place to perform; no place where they can attract the audience, the press, that they deserve . . . The boroughs outside of Manhattan are becoming wastelands. They all have threads of pride in their own creations. These must be strengthened . . . There must be a place for interchange—for the fine companies of one borough to play in another borough . . . There must be a place for fine companies from other countries to play—for these communities . . . Our waterfront must mean more to us than crime and decay.

The SHOWBOAT is a fifty-two-week project on the water. In each child's back yard—on his turf, in his part of the city. There must be less and less need for busing into Manhattan for the important cultural and learning experiences.

The SHOWBOAT will be a high-profile beautiful center moving with grace around our city.

The SHOWBOAT will be 154 feet long and 40 feet wide. It will become an operating theater-classroom complex, seating 224 persons with a performing area of 700 square feet.

The SHOWBOAT contains a delightful auditorium with a horse-shoe balcony,

David Hays (left) with New York City Mayor John Lindsey at the announcement of the establishment of the traveling SHOWBOAT. The children's rapt interest in the model on the City Hall's Blue Room conference table portends well for the new venture.

dressing rooms, control and projection room, a cloak room, box office, lobby and a fully equipped learning center and classroom. The theater auditorium is quickly converted to provide workshop space for large or small performing and study groups. On the forward area a classroom, 32x22 feet, is planned for use of 4th, 5th, and 6th grade levels. The SHOWBOAT's facilities will coordinate with the Learning Cooperative and the city's educational system.

Suddenly, everyone's on his feet. Enter the Mayor of New York. (Man! the size of the guy, the suit, the see-'em-swoon looks—no wonder women go wow!) Flashbulbs popping, Mr. Lindsay officially christens the floating theater: "I am delighted to announce the establishment of the traveling SHOWBOAT. This creative venture into a sorely needed area of the performing arts will provide year-round entertainment to children and adults. It will spark a renaissance of writing, acting and directing for children and give stimulus to the economy of the performing arts. The SHOWBOAT will add a new dimension and much needed focus for children's theater as well as serve as a model for revitalization of our waterfronts and extension of cultural opportunities for our people."

Further, Edgar C. Fabber, the city's Commissioner of Ports and Terminals, assures everyone that tugboats will be made available for towing the theater to the different piers along the waterfront. David follows with theatrical details of the new project, emphasizing that it is for **all** children, and that as one of the five children's companies to be selected nationally, the Little Theatre of the Deaf is destined to play a prominent role aboard SHOWBOAT. Despite its infancy, the LTD has already demonstrated its value as an educational/entertainment medium for youngsters, participation in shows like "Sesame Street" being but one example. Applause, more pictures, good feelings and smiles all around, and the $300,000 vessel is now being readied for boatloads of kids, perhaps this summer.

All told, just how will SHOWBOAT's program affect the deaf community, especially those living nowhere near the Port of New York?

As in the case of the National Theatre, we will surely benefit imagewise. Educationally, teachers of every type will be exposed to our beautiful language of signs, as will the public and others who come aboard, including children. Then, there is the projected possibility of SHOWBOAT evolving into a center for publishing, for cassettes, for cable and network television, all of which mean more and better public information. Finally, the work force. The way I see it is that there will be a growing, constant demand for deaf performers, directors, designers, stagehands—a demand which you can easily imagine backing up into our own educational system. However, what no one can foresee—not even skipper Hays himself—are the many more promising but as yet uncharted courses open to SHOWBOAT. Only time can tell.—TBD.

*Walt Whitman, "Leaves of Grass. Thou Mother With Thy Equal Brood."

Foreign News

(Continued from page 33)

Summer School for the under 35's Leeson House, Nr. Swanage, Dorset, talks, visits and activities August 18-25.

Outdoor Activities Course for the under 25's, Plas-yr-antur, Fairbourne, Mid-Wales, hill walking, rock climbing, canoeing, sailing. August 25-September 1.

Further information about these courses can be obtained from The Further Education and Youth Officer, The British Deaf Association, 38 Victoria Place, Carlisle CA1lEX.

The NFSD is not the only insurance company in the world owned by the deaf! The British Church Benefit Society is another insurance company owned by the deaf. It offers several kinds of insurance and has over 32 lodges in Great Britain.

France—Deaf members of a Young Scientists club in Paris made five rocket experiments.

One of the 12 finalists in the Tournament of Interior Decoration in Montpelier is an 18-year-old deaf girl, Francise Sichene. About 250 persons entered this competition. The top twelve will participate in the finals in Paris.

The French Association of the Deaf and the association of Alumni clubs agreed to establish a joint council, Confederation Nationale des Sourds de France. Its new president is M. Charbon and the secretary is M. St.-Antonin.

Spain—A deaf boy named Raphael was put into the safety of a hen house daily when his parents departed for work. This went on for six years and the boy learned to flap imaginary wings, move his head in jerks like a hen and eat grain from the ground. He is now 10 years old and is at a school for the deaf where a team of specialists are treating him. His parents were jailed. (**British Deaf News**, Vol. 8, No. 11)

Germany—Several deaf persons were involved in an avalanche in Spitzingsee, Bavaria. Some of them died. They were visiting a ski lodge owned by the deaf.

Sweden—Several members of the Swedish parliament plan to make five motions: 1) recognition of the language of signs as the deaf's language and increased training in the language of signs for teachers of the deaf, 2) a systematic study of the schools for the deaf and preschools for deaf children, 3) continued financial support for the Swedish theater of the deaf, 4) the expansion of the existing psychiatric ward for the deaf and 5) permitting deaf persons to become members of school boards.

The first motion has important implications, for if it is passed it will mean that deaf children cannot be denied the right to use the language of signs and must be provided with interpreters whenever needed.

Recognizing their responsibility to provide services to all citizens regardless of their handicap or other limitations, the local authorities in a Swedish city have decided to take a course in the language of signs. They urged other local and state government officials to follow this example.

The deaf in Stockholm can now have interpreting services on 24-hour basis. They can just call the city audiology clinic and request an interpreter. The clinic keeps a list of available interpreters.

Sports results:
Czechoslovakia-Russia, 3-4
Great Britain-Belgium, 1-0
Germany-France, 5-1
Track and Field:
Germany-Sweden, 58-48
Basketball:
Sweden-Finland, 72-46

Latest information on the XII World

Games for the Deaf, Malmo, Sweden:

The Swedish WGD Committee reports that 1,063 athletes (839 males and 224 females) and 168 (153 males and 15 females) have been registered. Thirty countries will participate in the games. The number of athletes will probably be over 1,300 since several countries such as Hungary and Argentina have not reported the number of athletes yet.

The opening ceremony will be held on July 20 in Malmo Stadium (in case of rain, in the Baltiska hallen).

Approved world records:

Track and field:

100-meter hurdles for females: Donna Sue Barber USA

200-meter run for males: Gary Washington, USA

3000-meter steeplechase: Wilfried Zapfe, East Germany

Hammer throw: Olaf Garberg, Norway

2000-meter walk: Gerhard Sperling, East Germany

Swimming:

100-meter butterfly: P. Clarkson, USA

200-meter free style: R. Rice, USA

200-meter individual medley: Albert Walla, USA

4x100 meter medley: USA (Lewis, Arsham, Clarkson and Rice)

Church Directory

Assemblies of God

When in Portland, welcome to
FIRST ASSEMBLY OF GOD FOR THE DEAF
1315 S.E. 20th Ave., Portland, Ore. 97214
Sunday 9:45 and 11:00 a.m.
Thursday 7:30
Rev. Norman Stallings, pastor

Baptist

When in the Detroit area . . . visit
A church that LOVES the deaf.
COMMUNITY BAPTIST CHURCH
28237 W. Warren, Garden City, Mich.
Rev. James B. Allen, pastor
Sunday School, 9:55 a.m.; Sunday night, 7:00 p.m.
Separate services for the deaf.
Rev. Lester H. Belt, minister to the deaf

Visit Baton Rouge in "French" Louisiana
While there, attend the Deaf Ministry of First Baptist Church, 529 Convention Street. Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Services are 7:15 p.m., Wednesday; 11:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., Sundays in the Deaf Chapel.
Sunday classes are at 9:30 a.m. and 5:45 p.m.
Rev. Hoyett Larry Barnett, Pastor to the Deaf

When in Poughkeepsie, welcome to . . .
VASSAR ROAD BAPTIST CHURCH (SBC)
32 Vassar Road, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Interpretation for the deaf at all services
Dr. Charles M. Davis, pastor

The Deaf Department
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
1020 Lamar
Houston, Texas
Invites you to worship with us while in our city.
Services, Wednesday 7 p.m.; Sundays, 9:30 a.m. & 5:45 p.m. and special activities;
Special services for the deaf in the chapel.
E. Joe Hawn, minister

When traveling north, south, east or west, eventually you will pass through Little Rock. Why not stop and worship in the Deaf Department of
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
1208 Louisiana Street, Little Rock, Ark.
Sunday: Sunday school 9:30 a.m.; worship 10:45 a.m.; evening worship 6:00 p.m.
A full program for the deaf.
Rev. Robert E. Parrish, minister to the deaf

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
217 Dill Ave., Frederick, Maryland
Robert F. Woodward, pastor
David M. Denton, interpreter
9:45 a.m., Sunday school for deaf
11:00 a.m., Morning worship service interpreted for the deaf
A cordial welcome is extended.

Worship and serve with us at
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
510 West Main Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee
Sunday: Sunday School 9:30 a.m.; Morning worship 11:00 a.m.; Training Union 6:00 p.m. Evening worship 7:00 p.m.
A Full Church Program for the Deaf
Rev. W. E. Davis, minister

When near Louisville, Ky., welcome to
FOURTH AND OAK STREETS BAPTIST CHURCH FOR THE DEAF (SBC)
Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Worship service, 10:55 a.m.; Sunday night service, 6:00 p.m.; Wednesday night service prayer meeting, 7:15 p.m.
Rev. Joe L. Buckner, pastor and interpreter
Miss Sue Henson, interpreter

Church of Christ

WESTERN HEIGHTS CHURCH OF CHRIST
1912 N. Winnetka
Dallas, Texas 75208
Sunday—9:45 a.m.
Ralph D. Churchill, 941-4660

Episcopal

When in Mobile, Alabama, or on way to Florida stop and visit
ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
St. Stephens Road and Craft Highway, Toulminville
Services each Sunday at 10:30 a.m.
Rev. Silas J. Hirte

When in Denver, welcome to
ALL SOULS MISSION FOR THE DEAF—ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL
1160 Lincoln St., Denver, Colorado
Tel. 534-8678
Open every Sunday at 10 a.m.
All Souls Guild meetings second Friday night, 7:30 p.m.
All Souls Guild socials fourth Friday night, 7:30 p.m.
Rev. Edward Gray

The oldest church for the deaf in the United States
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Episcopal
426 West End Ave. near 80th St.
Services 11:30 a.m. every Sunday
The Rev. Jay L. Croft, Vicar
Mail Address: 251 W. 80th St.
New York, N. Y. 10024

Lutheran

ETERNAL MERCY LUTHERAN CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
2323 Monroe Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
Worship service 11 a.m. every Sunday.
The Rev. Donald E. Leber
Phone 901-274-2727

When in Minneapolis, welcome to . . .
BREAD OF LIFE LUTHERAN CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
2901 38th Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55406
Services 11:00 a.m. every Sunday
(10:00 a.m. during June, July and August)
The Rev. Lawrence T. Bunde, pastor

In the Nation's Capital visit . . .
CHRIST LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF
5101 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20011
Sunday Worship—11:00 a.m.
Robert J. Muller, pastor
TTY 864-2119

DEAF ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH
15000 N.W. 27th Ave., Miami, Florida 33054
Phones (with TTY): Ch. 688-0312 or 651-6720 or 621-8950

Every Sunday:	
Bible Class	10:00 A.M.
Worship Service	11:00 A.M.

Ervin R. Oermann, pastor
Paul G. Consoer, lay minister

In North New Jersey meet friends at
ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
510 Parker St. at Ballantine Pkwy.
Newark, N. J. 07104
(Bus #27 to B. Pkwy., 3 bl. West)
Sundays, 10 a.m.; Thursdays, 8 p.m.
Rev. C. Roland "G" Gerhold, pastor
Need help? Phone (201) 485-2260

United Methodist

CAMERON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH OF THE DEAF
1413 Sycamore, Cincinnati, Ohio 45210
Sunday Worship 11:00; Sunday Study 12:00
Rev. Tom Williams, minister
A place of worship and a place of service. All are welcome.

CHICAGO UNITED METHODIST CHURCH OF THE DEAF
Services in Dixon Chapel
77 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill. 60602
John M. Tubergen, leader
P. O. Box 683, Elmhurst, Ill. 60126

When in Metropolitan Washington, D.C., worship at
WASHINGTON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
37th and Tilden Sts., Brentwood, Md.
Sunday Services at 2:00 p.m.
Captioned Movies every first Sunday at 3:15 p.m.
Rev. LeRoy Schauer, pastor

Other Denominations

IMMANUEL CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
657 West 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015
Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; Sunday morning worship, 11:00 a.m.; Bible Study, Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.

When in the Pacific paradise, visit
HAWAII CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
3144 Kaunaoa Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96815
Sunday School 9:15 a.m.; Worship 10:30 a.m.
Wed. Bible Study and Fri. Fellowship 7:00 p.m.
Children's weekday religious education classes
Rev. David Schiewek, pastor
For information call 732-0120

DEAF MISSIONARY CHURCH
3520 John Street (Between Texas and Norvella Ave.) Norfolk, Va.
Pastor, John W. Stallings, Jr.
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.
Worship Service, 10:30 a.m.
WYAH-TV (each Sunday, 6:30 to 7:00 p.m.)
THE DEAF HEAR
Bible Study and Prayer—Wednesday 7:30 p.m.

EAST-211-15N-A JAN74 AM
M&M GILBERT EASTMAN
1557 CROFTON PARKWAY
CROFTON MD 21113

UB DIRECTORY

In Atlanta, it's the
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Jerry Jones, secretary

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Room 204-206
538 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60605
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SILENT ATHLETIC CLUB OF DENVER
1545 Julian St., Denver, Colo. 80204
Open Saturday evenings
Bonnie Lou Von Feldt, secretary

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American Auxiliary Hall
612 McCully St., Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
2nd Saturday of each month
Norma L. Williams, secretary

When in Houston, you are welcome to the
HOUSTON ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF, INC.
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Harold Weingold, secretary

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Socials every 1st and 3rd Saturday evenings
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The nation's finest social club for the deaf
Established 1916

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208 N. George St. York, Pa. 17401
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Socials on 2nd and 4th Saturdays of month.
Business meeting on 2nd Friday of month
Henry P. Senft, Sr., secretary

UNION LEAGUE OF THE DEAF, INC.
2109-15 Broadway
New York, N. Y. 10023
Open noon to midnight
Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun., holidays
Walter M. Schulman, president
Anthony F. Sansone, vice president
Aaron Hurwit, secretary
Edward M. Kronick, treasurer

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WATERBURY SILENT CLUB, INC.
P. O. Box 1229, Waterbury, Conn. 06720
Open Friday Evening. Business meeting-Social on 2nd Saturday of month
Madeline A. Keating, secretary

Deaf Masons

LOS ANGELES LODGE NO. 1
Stated Communication 2nd Saturday of each month.
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14825 Nordhoff Street
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GOLDEN GATE LODGE NO. 2
(San Francisco Area)
Stated Communication 3rd Friday of each month.
Joseph C. Lacey, Jr., Secretary
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WICHITA LODGE NO. 3
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Wyatt W. Weaver, Secretary
1106 Dallas, Wichita KA 67217

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James E. Cartier, Secretary
180 Boulder Hill Pass, Aurora, IL 60583

T. H. GALLAUDET LODGE NO. 5
(Washington, D. C. Area)
Stated Communication 3rd Wednesday of the month.
J. Raymond Baker, Secretary
5732 North Kings Highway
Alexandria, VA 22303

National Congress of Jewish Deaf

Alexander Fleischman, President
9102 Edmonston Court, Greenbelt, Md. 20770
Ben Estrin, Secretary-Treasurer
2305 Georgian Way, Wheaton, Md. 20902

* * *

Information re: local activities, write to
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2653 'B' Tremont St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19152
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c/o Mrs. Alice Soll,
195 Princeton Drive, River Edge, N.J. 07661
TEMPLE BETH SOLOMON OF THE DEAF,
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15947 Vanowen St., Van Nuys, Calif. 91404